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Chapter I
Introduction

1. The eyes of the world are rightly fixed on 2015, when we hope to conclude several crucial agreements that will have a major impact on the life of every person on this planet. Success in 2015 requires hard work now. The past 12 months have seen specific progress towards those agreements on several fronts, from the special event of the General Assembly to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, convened in September 2013, to the conclusion of the work of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals in July. Member States have made headway on the new global sustainable development agenda, building on the successes and lessons of the Millennium Development Goals while acknowledging the many ways in which the world has changed in the 15 years since the Goals were articulated. They have also made a concerted push towards achieving the Goals, acutely aware that fewer than 500 days remain before the date set for their achievement. While we can take satisfaction that millions of people have been lifted out of extreme poverty, too many more continue to suffer from privation, insecurity and inequality. This is unacceptable in a world in which opportunities and wealth abound and in which technology has empowered us and shrunk the distances between us. Development is not only about economic growth — it is also about justice. I am encouraged that the discussions on a post-2015 development agenda have taken this sense of common future to heart.

2. There has also been increased recognition that time is running out to take meaningful action on climate change. The scientific evidence that global warming has been caused by human influence is unequivocal. Meanwhile, emissions have continued to rise, and with them the risks of exceeding an increase of 2°C in global mean temperature that is regarded as the threshold beyond which dangerous climate change will occur. It is clear that the time to act is now. Our generation is the first to feel the impact of climate change and the last that will be in a position to do anything about it. I saw the effects first-hand when I visited Greenland and I will continue to press world leaders to do everything that they can in this regard. The climate summit that I am convening on 23 September is intended to mobilize political will at the highest levels and specific action on the ground. I encourage all involved to make the most of this opportunity.

3. While seeking to build those long-term foundations for human well-being, we have also faced several grave and immediate challenges to peace and security and the rule of law. The dramatic deterioration of the situation in the Gaza Strip had a horrifying impact on civilians. I travelled to the region, visiting eight countries, with the demand for an immediate humanitarian ceasefire that would, in turn, pave the way for a durable ceasefire and the beginning of comprehensive negotiations. The crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic has entered its fourth year and produced the worst exodus of refugees since the Rwandan genocide, in addition to the horrifying spectacle of chemical weapons attacks. Political efforts to end the crisis have produced no results, even in the face of the devastating humanitarian and economic consequences for the region. In South Sudan, the fragile achievements of a new nation were destroyed when conflict erupted in December 2013, claiming thousands of lives and leaving millions in need of humanitarian assistance. Similar unravelling in the Central African Republic and Mali has affected the lives of millions. Meanwhile, events in Ukraine have triggered debates about State sovereignty and

the right to self-determination. The downing of a civilian airliner, killing 298 innocent civilian passengers, underscored how localized conflicts can swiftly generate tragic consequences that are felt far beyond the region. The events in Ukraine have also raised questions about Member State agreements vis-à-vis nuclear weapons and, in general, exacerbated differences of view among Member States about the promotion and maintenance of international peace. The latter dynamic has in turn affected the ability of the United Nations to address global crises. Geopolitical tensions have also played out in maritime and cyber disputes, reminding us that our increasing interdependence comes with increased complexity and that early and peaceful resolution of disputes is more important than ever. I have initiated a review to take stock of evolving expectations of United Nations peace operations and how we can work towards a shared view of the way forward.

4. More encouragingly, we have applied new approaches and tools to the situation in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, where combined political and military efforts have succeeded in disbanding the main militia that had long terrorized the local population. The closure of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone marked the successful conclusion of years of sustained effort by the United Nations in support of that country's recovery from decades of strife.

5. The year 2014 marks the twentieth anniversary of the genocide in Rwanda. I was privileged to visit Kigali to highlight the country's progress since that tragedy. I also paid a visit to the Auschwitz-Birkenau German Nazi concentration and extermination camp. To reflect on human beings' potential for unthinkable brutality is to be reminded of how vigilant we must remain. Today, the agony of the people in the Central African Republic, South Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic, and identity-driven discrimination and violence elsewhere, represent a test of the Organization's ability to use the full breadth of its mandates to protect the people whom it is meant to serve — and of Member States' willingness to fulfil their responsibilities. This lies at the heart of my "Rights up front" initiative, launched in November 2013, which offers a new lens through which the Organization will examine threats of serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law and respond by taking early civilian action, thereby averting impending catastrophes. We will be vigilant in identifying emerging risks, speak out publicly, inform national authorities or appropriate United Nations organs and regional organizations of violations, and engage in discussions with Member States on ways in which they can pursue improvements.

6. Human-caused and natural disasters combined to make the past year one of the most challenging in recent memory for humanitarian assistance. Natural disasters took a devastating toll, from Typhoon Haiyan to the floods in the Balkans, with the poor and vulnerable paying a disproportionate price. In many conflict settings, the evolving security environment has presented greater challenges to the Organization's ability to deliver. In the Syrian Arab Republic, we have seen an unconscionable politicization of humanitarian aid. Access to hundreds of thousands of desperate people continues to be blocked, starvation is being used as a weapon of war and medicines are being deliberately removed from aid convoys.

7. We have continued to accord priority to women's economic empowerment, leadership and participation in decision-making and to efforts to combat violence against women and girls. The inspirational efforts of Malala Yousafzai and shocking

kidnappings of schoolgirls in northern Nigeria by the terrorist group Boko Haram have brought home the importance of education for girls and the distance that we still have to travel in many parts of the world to ensure that women and girls participate as equals in society. Humankind will not enjoy the peace and prosperity that it seeks as long as half the population faces violence and discrimination and mindsets that see women and girls as second-class citizens.

8. Lastly, closer to home, I have continued in my efforts to adapt the Organization to the needs and realities of our times. The General Assembly approved my proposal for a managed mobility framework, which will help to deliver United Nations mandates by building a workforce that is dynamic, adaptable and mobile. The International Public Sector Accounting Standards will be fully implemented in the financial year 2014, while Umoja, the new enterprise resource planning system, one of the other main pillars of internal strengthening, is now being used by all peacekeeping operations and will be fully rolled out in 12 months' time.

Chapter II
The work of the Organization

A. Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development

1. Accelerating progress on the Millennium Development Goals

9. The 2015 deadline for achieving the Millennium Development Goals is swiftly approaching. The final picture is increasingly clear. Overall, substantial progress has been made in meeting many of the targets. Both the number of people living in extreme poverty and the proportion of people without sustainable access to improved water sources have been halved. The proportion of urban slum dwellers has declined. Remarkable progress has been made in combating malaria and tuberculosis. There have been notable improvements in primary education. Several other important targets are also likely to be met by 2015, assuming continued commitment by Governments and other stakeholders. Progress in many areas is, however, far from sufficient. Much remains to be done to secure the well-being, dignity and rights of those still on the margins, in addition to those of future generations. Considerable effort will be needed to fully meet target 1.C and improve nutrition. The world is still failing to renew the promise of survival for its children, while too many women are dying in childbirth when we have the means to save them. More than 2.5 billion people continue to lack improved sanitation facilities. Our natural resource base is in serious decline, with continuing losses of forests, species and fish stocks.

10. Some progress has been made on gender equality and women's empowerment. In 2013, more women were elected to legislatures than ever before, with women now holding 21.8 per cent of parliamentary seats worldwide. For the first time, the Commission on the Status of Women comprehensively assessed progress with regard to each Goal, identified structural factors that have held back achievement of the Goals on the part of women and girls, and called for a transformative and comprehensive approach for gender equality. Gender-based violence remains a scourge that contravenes the rights of women and girls and undermines development. It is an affront to our common humanity.

11. Progress towards the Goals remains uneven among and within countries, especially where violence is reversing gains made. Poverty rates remain high in sub-Saharan Africa. Children from poor or rural households are more likely to be out of school than their rich or urban counterparts. There are wide gaps in knowledge about and access to medicines for HIV and its prevention in sub-Saharan Africa, which has been hardest hit by the epidemic. Many least developed countries lag behind and will meet none of the global targets. At the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities: the way forward, a disability-inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond, in September 2013, participants highlighted the urgent need to address disability as a cross-cutting development issue and called for an inclusive approach in our global agenda-setting.

12. On a more positive note, notwithstanding the fiscal constraints stemming from weak economic performance in many donor countries and after two years of falling

volumes, official development assistance rose by 6 per cent to a record high of $134.8 billion in 2013. That amount was, however, equivalent to only 0.3 per cent of the gross national income of donor members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, a small improvement from 2012 towards the United Nations target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income, which was met by only five countries.

13. The risk of disasters continues to increase, threatening economic growth and hampering efforts to reduce poverty. The United Nations has taken steps to strengthen partnerships with the private sector and to ensure that investment decisions reduce risk. Accelerated action is needed, however, for the remaining term of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters and for post-2015 disaster risk reduction work. The United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience is key. Global, regional and thematic multi-stakeholder consultations have been convened in preparation for the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, to be held in Japan in March 2015.

14. Preparations are under way for the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, which, in conjunction with the International Year of Small Island Developing States, will provide a unique opportunity for global leaders to inject political momentum and commit themselves to taking tangible action to tackle the specific structural challenges of this vulnerable and geographically disadvantaged group of Member States by recognizing and launching genuine and durable multi-stakeholder partnerships. Time is running out to take the action necessary to keep the rise in global temperature below the agreed threshold of 2°C, however. Progress has also been made in preparations for the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries.

2. Post-2015 development agenda

15. In the past 12 months, significant progress has been made in shaping a transformative universal agenda to harmonize peoples' ambitions and the planet's needs, while embarking on a more sustainable development path. This was a key message of my report entitled "A life of dignity for all: accelerating progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and advancing the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015" (A/68/202 and Corr.1), which I presented to Member States in September 2013. The special event of the President of the General Assembly to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals showed the determination of Member States to free the world from poverty, inequality and hunger and to address, in an integrated way, the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Member States agreed that the agenda should promote peace and security, democratic governance, the rule of law, gender equality and human rights for all. At the heart of this agenda will be a concise set of ambitious goals with the overarching objective of eradicating poverty and with sustainable development at their core, universal in nature and applicable to all countries, taking into consideration their various contexts and levels of development.

16. The work of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals, supported by the United Nations system, has galvanized enthusiasm, ambition and energy, including through extensive outreach to key stakeholders. The Open

Working Group has proposed a set of sustainable development goals that show the strong ownership of Member States and their commitment and ambition to working towards a global vision, not only of ending poverty in all its forms, but also of ensuring equitable distribution of development gains and tackling common challenges affecting all people and our planet.

17. By September 2014, the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing will have delivered options to facilitate the mobilization and use of resources in achieving sustainable development objectives. The outcome of the events organized by the President of the General Assembly, including his high-level stocktaking event on the post-2015 development agenda, will also be available as input to the process.

18. Intergovernmental negotiations will lead to the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda at a high-level summit in September 2015. Before the end of 2014, I will bring all input together in a synthesis report. It will include the output of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals, the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing and the structured dialogues on technology, in addition to the wider input facilitated by the United Nations, including the second phase of national and global consultations, the "My World" consultations and the regional dialogues on accountability. Expectations for the summit include a set of action-oriented and universal sustainable development goals, and both a renewed global partnership for development and an inclusive accountability framework for the post-2015 development agenda. Those expectations need to be backed by the broadest and highest-level engagement, including by civil society, the private sector, parliamentarians and the scientific and academic community, to ensure strong impact and high visibility. It will therefore be critical to ensure that we have an effective United Nations development system, which is fit for purpose when it comes to supporting the implementation of this agenda, while leading other constituencies to likewise engage with this important issue.

19. The second meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, in July 2014, has charted the way towards an ambitious and universal post-2015 development agenda. It has given more clarity to the implications of a universal agenda in a context of varied regional priorities, all grounded in the scientific findings of the *Prototype Global Sustainable Development Report*. We must continue to shape the forum so that it delivers its mandate to review sustainable development goals, ensuring coordination and coherence of sustainable development after 2015.

20. Through its high-level Development Cooperation Forum, the Economic and Social Council has generated policy messages and recommendations on the critical role of development cooperation in supporting the implementation of a post-2015 development agenda. The Forum has also called for a robust global monitoring and accountability framework for development cooperation commitments engaging all actors.

21. I am confident that a renewed global partnership and clearer and fairer rules for the global economy will emerge from the process launched at the International Conference on Financing for Development, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development track on means of implementation and the work of the Development Cooperation Forum. The third International Conference on Financing

for Development, to be held in Addis Ababa in July 2015, should make an important contribution to and support the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda.

22. The new development agenda must mitigate the risks of future crises such as those that we have witnessed in the fields of energy, finance, food and climate. That vision can, however, be delivered only if ambition is matched with equally strong commitment to reframing development models and unblocking the wide range of resources needed to achieve sustainable development objectives. Capable implementation by effective institutions anchored in the rule of law and accountability by all will be essential.

3. Need for action on climate change

23. Climate change is one of the greatest threats to a sustainable future. Without urgent action, the consequences will be highly dangerous and perhaps irreversible. Poverty eradication, sustainable development and efforts to combat climate change are mutually reinforcing goals that can provide prosperity and security for current and future generations.

24. The fifth assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change provides a compelling case for tackling climate change through substantial and sustained reductions of greenhouse-gas emissions. It is concluded therein that atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide, among other gases, have increased to unprecedented levels in human history. The Panel has assessed, with 95 to 100 per cent certainty, that human activities are the dominant cause of observed warming. Projected losses from climate change range from 0.2 to 2.0 per cent of global annual income, with a rise in temperature of 2°C. We are likely to exceed this range. Climate and social risks will interact and amplify each other to increase overall adverse impacts further. In addition to the tremendous savings and opportunities for economic growth, however, climate action can foster decent jobs, equality and access to sustainable energy, help to build sustainable cities and enhance the health of people and the planet.

25. World leaders and Governments have never been more aware of the destructive effects of climate change. They are also aware of the existence of affordable and scalable climate solutions that can lead to cleaner and more resilient economies. I am hosting a climate summit on 23 September to provide leaders with a platform to champion an ambitious vision and transformative action. In the lead-up, the Abu Dhabi Ascent, held in May 2014, brought together leaders from Governments, the business sector and civil society to explore new approaches to expanding action to combat climate change. The summit will give leaders an opportunity to demonstrate their political will for a global climate agreement in 2015 and to catalyse action on the ground to reduce emissions and strengthen resilience to climate change. I call upon leaders to come to New York on 23 September to make bold announcements of the significant steps that they are willing to take.

B. Maintenance of international peace and security

26. The past 12 months have witnessed several events on the international peace and security stage that are cause for deep concern. The conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic has led to well in excess of 150,000 deaths and left more than 680,000

people injured. A United Nations investigation team concluded that chemical weapons had been used in a suburb of Damascus. Events in Ukraine have raised fears of a dangerous escalation and a return to the polarized world of the past. The best efforts of the international community have failed to prevent loss of life and human rights violations in the Central African Republic and South Sudan. In contrast, the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) has made progress in neutralizing and disarming armed groups. In the Middle East, the kidnapping and murder of three Israeli teenagers and a Palestinian teenager in the West Bank led to a severe Israeli crackdown on Hamas, on the one hand, and a barrage of rocket fire at Israel by Hamas, on the other. As at the time of preparation of the present report, more than 1,200 Palestinians, most of them civilians, had been killed in the Gaza Strip since 7 July, following the launch of a protracted Israeli military operation. During the same period, the conflict claimed the lives of 56 Israeli soldiers and two Israeli civilians. Both sides repeatedly failed to reach agreement on meaningful ceasefires and the international community's efforts in this regard also continued to fall short. An especially reprehensible feature of the fighting has been the attacks in Gaza by Israeli forces on a number of schools run by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East that were harbouring Palestinian civilians displaced by the fighting.

27. The global security environment in which the United Nations operates continues to exhibit worrying trends. Security threats have become more complex, with the use of unconventional tactics and often direct attacks against civilians and the United Nations, including improvised explosive devices, suicide bombings and abductions. The line is increasingly blurred between criminals and hostile groups and peace spoilers, including extremists with transnational strategies and sophisticated tactics. The breakdown of the State security apparatus in intra-State and inter-communal conflicts poses tremendous security challenges and tests the Organization's capacity to carry out its mandates and critical programmes. There are risks of potential security and safety incidents from the use of nuclear, biological, chemical or radiological materials or from cyberattacks. The United Nations is often an alternative and relatively soft target, and the past year has witnessed complex attacks targeting United Nations personnel and premises in mission and non-mission settings alike, with tragic loss of life.

1. Conflict prevention and mediation

28. With the mounting complexity and growing costs of addressing crisis situations, the imperative of prevention is higher than ever. Over the past year, we have faced enormous challenges in conflict prevention and mediation, across several continents. I should like to highlight a number of specific cases where our efforts have made an impact.

29. In Guinea, through persistent preventive diplomacy, my Special Representative for West Africa was instrumental in helping the Government and the opposition to agree on the modalities for the legislative elections, held, after much delay, on 28 September 2013 and marking a milestone in the country's transition. In the Great Lakes region, my Special Envoy engaged regional leaders, international stakeholders and civil society groups to advance the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region, in addition to related political initiatives, although the underlying causes

of conflict in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo still need to be addressed. I undertook two joint visits with the President of the World Bank, together with the Chairperson of the African Union Commission and the representatives of donor countries, to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Sahel in May and November 2013, respectively. The visits were aimed at fostering a multidimensional approach to development that would address the nexus between peace, security, human rights and development, an approach that is vital for ensuring durable solutions.

30. In Somalia, the establishment of a new political mission in Mogadishu for the first time since 1995 was an important milestone. Complex challenges remain. My Special Representative continues to support the Government and other actors in the country through his good offices. His role in support of a peaceful indirect election in Puntland in January 2014 has been widely acknowledged.

31. My Special Adviser on Yemen, working closely with the Gulf Cooperation Council and the Security Council, facilitated the successful conclusion of the National Dialogue Conference in January 2014. To mobilize support for the stability of Lebanon against the impact of the Syrian conflict, I established an international support group in September 2013. We also continued to support the efforts of the Lebanese authorities to preserve security and unity, including through the formation of a government of national interest.

32. In Myanmar, the progress made in strengthening democratic and human rights institutions, inclusive socioeconomic development and peace efforts between the Government and various armed ethnic groups is at risk of being undermined by growing communal tensions and religious strife. Our good offices effort will need to be sustained in order to continue to tackle those issues, in addition to constitutional reform, national reconciliation and other challenges emerging at this critical juncture.

33. In our conflict prevention and mediation work, we continue to face challenges regarding how best to engage with sometimes amorphous movements or fractured armed groups and how to ensure inclusivity. There is increasing interest in national dialogues as a tool, Yemen being an example. Consultation with women's groups is also one of my priorities and has been conducted in six of our processes over the past year (Georgia, Mali, Sudan (Darfur), Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen and Western Sahara). High-level gender expertise has been systematically provided to most peace and security processes.

34. We have been able to better respond to increasing demands from Member States to support national actors in their conflict prevention and mediation efforts. In South America, where peace talks between the Government of Colombia and the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia were launched in August 2012, the United Nations has supported the contribution of civil society through dialogue mechanisms.

35. Experience over the past year has also highlighted the important role of regional and subregional organizations, with which we have strengthened our relationships. Our regional offices in West Africa, Central Africa and Central Asia have played a significant role in fostering conflict prevention and mediation partnerships, in addition to rapid responses to regional crises.

36. There are also, however, several tragic cases where we have not been successful. While our joint efforts with the League of Arab States to put an end to the violence in the Syrian Arab Republic succeeded in bringing the sides together in two rounds of talks in Geneva, unfortunately the talks have yielded little. More than 150,000 people, including over 10,000 children, have been killed in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011. A further 6.5 million are internally displaced and 2.8 million are seeking refuge in other countries, notably Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. In the unfolding tragedy of the Central African Republic, the United Nations has been assisting the Economic Community of Central African States, its mediator and the African Union in endeavouring to resolve the crisis. Thousands of people have been killed since March 2013 when the Séléka rebel coalition ousted the President, François Bozizé. At the time of preparation of the present report, more than 625,000 people had been displaced throughout the country. While our immediate priority is to stop the violence, we are working to facilitate a political process, with particular attention to the need for reconciliation. During the period under review, conflict-related sexual violence remained underreported but prevalent in settings such as the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya, Somalia, South Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic. The continued political will to prevent this scourge was exemplified by the Declaration of Commitment to End Sexual Violence in Conflict, launched on the sidelines of the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly, and the subsequent Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict, held in London in June 2014. To translate political will into specific action, my Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict has continued to engage with national authorities at the highest level.

37. The adoption of Security Council resolution 2122 (2013), general recommendation No. 30 of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the declaration of the Peacebuilding Commission on women's economic empowerment for peacebuilding represent significant steps in advancing the women and peace and security agenda more broadly.

38. The Security Council has called for sustained monitoring and reporting on the violations affecting children in armed conflict and for perpetrators to be brought to account. In March 2014, my Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict and the United Nations Children's Fund launched the global campaign "Children, Not Soldiers", which is aimed at ending and preventing the recruitment and use of children by all national security forces in conflict by 2016.

2. Democratic transitions and elections

39. Countries undergoing or seeking to consolidate democratic transition continue to benefit from inclusive, participatory, transparent and nationally owned constitutional reform. The implementation of a new constitution can take years and sometimes decades of commitment for the goals of democracy, good governance and the rule of law to be realized and enjoyed. The past 12 months have seen an increase in constitutional reform processes and requests from Member States for the United Nations to provide constitutional support, with peace operations and/or country teams providing assistance to more than a dozen Member States during the period under review. The United Nations country team continued to support reform efforts in Tunisia, where, setbacks notwithstanding, commitments to inclusive dialogue and consensus-building resulted in a more legitimate and nationally owned

constitution and the foundation for stability and democratic governance, which is expected to culminate in elections in 2015.

40. Member States have continued to see the value of United Nations support to electoral processes, with requests for assistance — which include technical assistance, the engagement of good offices and support to regional organizations — remaining high. For example, while technical assistance was provided to Afghanistan in the context of the presidential election held in 2014, my Special Representative also supported broad consultations on the legal framework and on the appointment of electoral commissioners. In Nepal, the Organization continued to provide technical support to the electoral commission and supported efforts to ensure that the political commitments of all relevant actors regarding the Constituent Assembly election held in November 2013 were met. A similar approach was taken in Guinea-Bissau. In Madagascar, the United Nations provided assistance to the electoral commission and worked with the Southern African Development Community and the African Union to enable peaceful elections in 2013 and the end of the transition process in 2014.

41. Electoral assistance has been provided in challenging security environments, many under Security Council mandates. In Mali, the Organization supported the conduct of the 2013 presidential and legislative elections that ended the transition process. The United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq supported the electoral commission with the legislative elections in 2014, in spite of the difficult operating environment. The United Nations Support Mission in Libya supported the elections for the Constitutional Drafting Assembly and Council of Representatives, held in February and June 2014, respectively, as part of the post-conflict transition process. Further to a Security Council mandate and a request from the Transitional Government, the United Nations is providing support in the Central African Republic for the preparation and conduct of a referendum on the Constitution, in addition to presidential and legislative elections.

42. Civil society organizations around the world have continued to demand to participate in transitions, governance and elections. That was reflected in the work of the United Nations Democracy Fund, which received more than 2,000 project proposals from organizations in over 130 countries during its annual proposal window. They included wide-ranging proposals from countries in transition, including Libya and Tunisia, where civil society had previously been almost non-existent or under severe government control. At the same time, a growing number of Governments have proposed national legislation restricting the freedom of civil society groups to operate, including with regard to international funding.

3. Peacekeeping

43. Member States have demonstrated their continued interest in using peacekeeping and continued to recognize it as an effective and cost-effective tool, without which the human and material costs of conflict and relapse into conflict would be unquestionably higher. Although the environments for United Nations peacekeeping operations have always been challenging, we face today a heightened level and new types of security threat, requiring new approaches and strategies. Peacekeeping operations are being increasingly deployed earlier in the conflict continuum, before any peace or ceasefire agreement. Creating the political and

security space necessary for successful negotiations is crucial. The lessons of early deployment contexts need to be better analysed and recognized.

44. Achievements in the period under review included the establishment and deployment of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali, promoting reconciliation and political dialogue, including with armed groups, and the stabilization of the security situation, in particular in the north of the country, which remains volatile. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, MONUSCO addressed the crisis in the east, including by supporting the Peace and Security Framework and the deployment of the Force Intervention Brigade. In addition, the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti facilitated constructive political dialogue, including on long-awaited legislative and local elections. We also supported the planning and deployment of the African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic and its transformation into a United Nations peacekeeping operation as the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic.

45. South Sudan has been gripped by violence and ethnic strife since mid-December 2013. While the United Nations Mission in South Sudan is protecting tens of thousands of civilians in its bases throughout the country, a political agreement between the parties is needed to halt the descent into a worsening spiral of violence and is vital to alleviating the plight of civilians. In the Golan, the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force has continued to operate under extremely challenging conditions amid the continuing armed conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic. Together with the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, it has contributed to containing the crisis. The United Nations Mission in Liberia has contributed to improving security throughout the country, but there are concerns about the future as it draws down. There are similar concerns in Côte d'Ivoire in view of the elections scheduled for October 2015 and the gradual drawdown of the United Nations mission. The African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur has made important strides towards promoting peace and stability, but shortfalls in troop- and police-contingent capabilities and the need for improved coordination and integration structures within the mission remain challenges to the effective implementation of the mandate.

46. Financial and capability constraints have a significant impact on our ability to deliver. The cost of peacekeeping, per capita, has been reduced by 15 per cent compared with four years ago. The United Nations continues to seek greater efficiency while increasing the effectiveness of its field missions. Human and material resources are limited, yet host populations and the international community expect us to protect civilians and implement varied and complex peacekeeping and early peacebuilding mandates. Fully meeting those expectations is a challenge.

47. The field support requirements for our field missions continue to grow, with demand for more flexible, mobile and nimble operations able to deploy swiftly into increasingly inhospitable settings. In South Sudan, enhanced mobility and standby arrangements would have greatly assisted in the rapid strengthening of the mission when the crisis erupted. In Darfur, the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation continues to operate across vast spaces and difficult terrain to protect civilians and facilitate humanitarian assistance, in spite of the increased number of attacks against peacekeepers. Ensuring that United Nations troops are properly

supported and equipped is a high priority. We are striving to achieve the greatest possible impact on the ground with the resources that we are given, advancing our field support efforts through the global field support strategy.

48. Supporting missions in the field will require an exploration of technological and other advances to improve effectiveness, increase efficiency and minimize the environmental footprint of field operations. Incorporating solutions offered by new technologies and other innovations remains a priority. The complexity of contemporary peacekeeping environments requires strengthened partnerships with all stakeholders, including regional and subregional organizations, the wider United Nations family, international and regional financial institutions and donors, and multilateral and bilateral partners. Only through such collaboration can we collectively address the challenges that we face.

49. To be truly effective, United Nations peacekeeping requires the highest political engagement and support from the international community and host Governments. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, a coordinated political strategy in the form of the Peace and Security Framework has been vital in underpinning the efforts of MONUSCO to neutralize and disarm armed groups. The consent of the host Government, the support of host communities, the active involvement of all key parties, the inclusion of women in peace processes, the strong political engagement of key Member States and the provision of the resources and authority required for the Secretariat to deliver the mandates provided have all been critical, as have the political will and support of the Security Council and police- and troop-contributing countries.

4. Peacebuilding

50. The past year saw an important milestone in the emergence of Sierra Leone from conflict, with the closure of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in that country in March 2014 and the transfer of responsibility for the Organization's continued support to the United Nations country team. Peacebuilding remains an unpredictable enterprise, however, with the constant risk of relapse, as demonstrated by the re-eruption of violent conflict in the Central African Republic and South Sudan, in addition to political tensions in Guinea and a challenging road towards the restoration of constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau.

51. The Peacebuilding Commission brought to bear the collective weight of Member States in support of peacebuilding processes in six countries. In Sierra Leone, the Commission accompanied the country through the transition. With the assistance of the Peacebuilding Support Office, Member States also continued to provide political support to United Nations officials and mandates in Burundi and Liberia. My Special Representatives also benefited from the support, in difficult circumstances, of the Peacebuilding Commission in the Central African Republic, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau, which helped to reinforce their political messages and efforts to mobilize international and regional support.

52. The Peacebuilding Fund also played a critical role, allocating $86.7 million, a significant increase over the amount in 2012, to support peaceful transitions in 14 post-conflict countries in 2013. The Fund supported United Nations responses to the relapse into violence in the Central African Republic and Guinea-Bissau. In Guinea and Yemen, it supported critical mediation efforts and national dialogues. Elsewhere, in Burundi, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia and Sierra Leone, the Fund provided

assistance in the areas of decentralization, justice, human rights and the participation of women in politics.

C. Development of Africa

53. Africa continues to make steady development gains. Economic growth reached 4.0 per cent in 2013 and is projected to reach 5.3 per cent in 2014. Improved regulatory frameworks, macroeconomic policy and business environments have helped to increase foreign direct investment flows by 6.8 per cent. Substantial progress was made towards the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals, in particular those on education, gender equality and women's empowerment and combating HIV/AIDS and other diseases. Significant headway was also made towards consolidating peace and security and strengthening democratic institutions, including through multiparty elections. Challenges remain with regard to redressing income and gender inequalities, the lack of infrastructure and underemployment, in particular for Africa's burgeoning youth population. Food insecurity and malnutrition are exacerbated by climate change and, in some instances, conflicts and political instability.

54. The United Nations has helped to advance the African development agenda in several ways, cooperating closely with the African Union, including the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the regional economic communities, to develop the African Agenda 2063, a transformative 50-year development agenda. Important milestones included the tenth anniversary of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, the fifteenth session of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa and the Dakar Financing Summit for Africa's Infrastructure Development, held in June 2014.

55. Institutional support was provided to the High-level Committee of African Heads of State and Government on the Post-2015 Agenda, especially in the formulation of a common African position, and several important regional meetings were jointly organized with the African Union, including a consultative meeting on sustainable development goals and a ministerial meeting in preparation for the fifty-eighth session of the Commission on the Status of Women.

56. Coordination support was provided through the interdepartmental task force on African affairs and the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa to increase collaboration and strengthen coherence in delivering system-wide support to Africa. The Organization also undertook global advocacy for NEPAD by partnering with the African Union, the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency and the African Peer Review Mechanism to organize the Africa-NEPAD Week in 2013. In view of the important nexus between peace, security, human rights and development, the Organization also continued to support efforts to make the African Peace and Security Architecture operational, implement the Human Rights Strategy for Africa and improve electoral management and monitoring.

D. Promotion and protection of human rights

57. The year 2014 marks the twentieth anniversary of the genocide in Rwanda. As we commemorate one of the darkest chapters in human history, we are reminded of our collective responsibilities to promote and protect human rights around the

world. In November 2013, I renewed the commitment of the United Nations Secretariat, funds and programmes to upholding the responsibilities assigned to us by the Charter of the United Nations, the Security Council and the General Assembly whenever there is a threat of serious and large-scale violations of human rights. That was a first step in implementing my "Rights up front" action plan, which places better system preparedness and preventive action to ensure respect for human rights at the core of United Nations efforts to avoid future conflict. The action plan reaffirms the centrality of human rights to the work of the Organization and confirms that we will use the full breadth of our mandates to protect people at risk.

58. The United Nations system has made progress on far-reaching policy initiatives aimed at mainstreaming human rights throughout its work. I applaud the call of the General Assembly to ensure that human rights are effectively mainstreamed in the post-2015 development agenda. The Organization has continued to take an active role in ensuring that the essential human rights dimensions of freedom from fear and freedom from want remain central to that discussion.

59. We have continued to implement policies governing the way in which the United Nations conducts its own business, including the human rights due diligence policy and the human rights screening policy. The latter aims to ensure that the United Nations neither selects nor deploys for service in the Secretariat anyone who has been involved in violations of human rights.

60. Events across the globe in the past year testified to the need for human rights to be integral to all that the United Nations does. The Security Council addressed human rights situations in, among other countries, the Central African Republic, Mali, South Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic. The Human Rights Council acted to address human rights crises worldwide, hearing from commissions of inquiry on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Syrian Arab Republic, establishing a commission of inquiry on Eritrea and a special procedures mechanism on the Central African Republic, and requesting an investigation into the events that occurred in Sri Lanka during the period covered by the Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission. Those bodies promise a voice for victims, a step towards holding perpetrators accountable and a source of recommendations to help Governments and parties to conflict to comply with human rights obligations. The Human Rights Council continued to make use of special procedures mechanisms to track challenging country situations and thematic human rights issues.

61. The second cycle of the universal periodic review mechanism of the Human Rights Council has continued to register 100 per cent participation by Member States, reaffirming its universal scope. Given the cycle's focus on implementation, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in cooperation with United Nations country teams, has supported follow-up by Member States on recommendations by providing technical advice and financial assistance. Dialogue among Member States within the Council benefits from the engagement of civil society actors, which are an indispensable partner of the United Nations system. I am greatly concerned by reports of reprisals against persons who cooperate with United Nations human rights mechanisms.

62. General Assembly resolution 68/268 has been a significant advance that will improve the system of human rights treaty bodies. While treaty bodies provide

States parties with expert guidance on implementing human rights obligations and play a critical early warning role, a massive backlog of State party reports was limiting their effectiveness. I am pleased to report that support for the improvements, including building the capacity of States to report, will mainly derive from savings made by streamlining the current system.

63. The Organization's mainstreaming efforts have continued. The human rights responsibilities of resident coordinators have been strengthened, a new guidance note on United Nations country team conduct and working arrangements has clarified roles and responsibilities concerning human rights and additional human rights advisers have been deployed. Over the past year, human rights officers in the field have provided Member States with technical assistance and capacity-building to promote the implementation of the rule of law on the ground. They have also delivered critical information to alert Member States and United Nations bodies to situations of potential concern. That early warning role is fundamental to the Organization's efforts to take preventive action to avoid conflict.

64. On a sombre note, people continued to be subjected to serious and widespread human rights violations. My Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide provided a briefing to the Security Council on the risk of genocide and other atrocity crimes in the Central African Republic and South Sudan, in addition to continuing to monitor closely the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Myanmar, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Ukraine. My Special Adviser on the Responsibility to Protect engaged with Member States on the advancement of the responsibility to protect principle and its integration into the work of the Organization. In September 2013, the fifth informal interactive dialogue in the General Assembly on the responsibility to protect focused on the causes and dynamics of atrocity crimes and the measures that States can take to prevent them. In April 2014, the Security Council adopted resolution 2150 (2014) on the prevention of genocide, reaffirming paragraphs 138 and 139 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome on the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.

E. Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts

65. By the end of 2013, more than 50 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance. The United Nations and its partners continued to respond to humanitarian needs and emergencies across the globe. Four emergencies were designated by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator as system-wide level-3 emergencies (the highest categorization possible). In the Syrian Arab Republic, violence and violations of international humanitarian and human rights law continued. Some 10.8 million people are in urgent need of assistance, including more than 6.4 million who are internally displaced. Another 2.8 million people fled and became refugees in neighbouring countries. In the Central African Republic, 50 per cent of the population is in need of humanitarian assistance. In South Sudan, more than 1 million people were driven from their homes during the first months of violence. Without an end to the violence, 1 in every 2 South Sudanese will be displaced or face extreme hunger by the end of 2014. In the Philippines, Typhoon Haiyan (locally known as Yolanda) affected a further 14 million people and displaced more than 4 million.

66. In 2013, new actors took a larger part in humanitarian action and various partnership models arose, including cash-transfer programmes and remote management of operations by using local organizations and partners to deliver assistance. Furthermore, 95 countries, in addition to numerous multilateral and regional organizations, private sector organizations and individuals, contributed a total of $14.4 billion in funding to inter-agency response plans and complementary humanitarian action. That was an increase of $1.6 billion from 2012, largely owing to the magnitude of the Syrian crisis and Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines. The Central Emergency Response Fund hit a record high of $474 million in 2013.

67. The rising scale of needs, the persistence of protracted crises and the interplay of new risks have led to a continued global deficit in the capacity of Governments and humanitarian organizations to respond, suggesting a need for a shift in the way in which Member States and the United Nations and its partners prepare for and respond to humanitarian crises towards a more anticipatory approach. As the international community prepares for post-2015 development and disaster risk reduction frameworks and the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016, it will be important to recognize that development cannot be sustainable unless the risk of crises is addressed proactively as a joint priority.

68. For preparedness to be effective and sustainable, it must be integrated into relevant national legal frameworks and institutions, coupled with joint planning and coordination by all national and international partners and coordination among humanitarian and development actors. Innovative approaches to leveraging the capabilities and resources of the United Nations and other actors and to enhance interoperability are vital to the future of the international humanitarian system.

69. At the end of 2013, each of the 10 largest consolidated humanitarian appeals concerned situations of armed conflict, most of which had exceeded five years in duration. Conflict can set back the development of a country by decades, leading to prolonged suffering and creating further vulnerability to disaster.

F. Promotion of justice and international law

70. Furthering international justice and promoting the rule of law are of fundamental importance to the work of the Organization across its three main pillars. Another priority is to adopt a coordinated and system-wide approach to evaluating the effectiveness of the support provided by the United Nations system for the promotion of the rule of law in conflict and post-conflict situations.

71. The reform of the security sector and the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and rehabilitation of former combatants that are undertaken by peacekeeping operations continue to contribute to early peacebuilding and the strengthening of the rule of law in post-conflict environments. However, early successes in those areas need to be consolidated through longer-term stabilization activities by the broader United Nations system and other partners that may enjoy a comparative advantage, once the peacekeeping presence draws down. Well-planned and well-resourced follow-on activities in this transitional phase remain important elements of the exit strategy for peacekeeping and require both political commitment and adequate resources if early gains are to be sustained.

72. The joint global focal point for the police, justice and corrections areas in the rule of law in post-conflict and other crisis situations has made notable progress in providing rule of law assistance in post-conflict settings. The global focal point arrangement is driven both by a common vision and the actual requirements of field missions; it brings together the United Nations system to leverage resources, draw on comparative advantages and avoid duplication of efforts for the common objective of strengthening the rule of law.

73. The ad hoc tribunals and United Nations-assisted tribunals have continued to contribute to combating impunity and promoting accountability for the most serious crimes. In September 2013, the Appeals Chamber of the Special Court for Sierra Leone upheld the conviction of the former President of Liberia, Charles Taylor, for aiding and abetting and planning the commission of international crimes. In 2013, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda brought to a close its substantive cases at the trial level, marking an important step towards its forecast closure in the near future. The International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia continued proceedings in major trials of senior political and military figures. The Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia continued trial proceedings against the surviving senior leaders of the Khmer Rouge, while the Special Tribunal for Lebanon worked towards the commencement of the trial phase of its major proceedings to date, which ultimately opened in January 2014.

74. The United Nations has continued to promote accountability for serious crimes of international concern and advocate the universal ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. The Court issued its third judgement, in which it convicted a former leader of a rebel group in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Germain Katanga, on four counts of war crimes and one count of a crime against humanity.

75. War crimes, crimes against humanity, genocide and other gross violations of human rights that constitute serious crimes under international law undermine the very foundations of the rule of law at both the international and national levels. While the International Criminal Court was established to investigate and prosecute these crimes, it is Member States that retain the primary responsibility to do so. For that reason, we continue to accord high priority to activities in support of strengthening national capacity to combat impunity for those crimes, in line with obligations under international human rights, humanitarian and refugee law, and to provide remedies and reparations to the victims.

76. The Organization has continued to support the efforts of Member States to strengthen the legal regime for oceans, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. Oceans have featured prominently in the work of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals and during the preparatory work for the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States. The Organization has also been requested to support important regional initiatives such as the 2050 Africa's Integrated Maritime Strategy, which was adopted in February 2014.

G. Disarmament

77. The elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction remains a high priority. Ahead of the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the

Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, however, there has been only limited progress by the nuclear-weapon States, and strong concern voiced over continuing efforts by those States to modernize their nuclear arsenals and related infrastructure.

78. I remain fully committed to convening a conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction, which is of utmost importance for the integrity of the Treaty. Nuclear-weapon-free zones contribute greatly to strengthening nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regimes and to enhancing regional and international security. I am concerned that the events in Ukraine have cast considerable doubt on the relevance of the security assurances provided by the permanent members of the Security Council in connection with the conclusion and indefinite extension of the Treaty, as well as by the nuclear-weapon States in connection with the various treaties on nuclear-weapon-free zones.

79. In 2013, I established a United Nations mission to investigate allegations of the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic, which concluded that chemical weapons had been used on a relatively large scale on 21 August 2013 in the Ghouta area of Damascus, resulting in numerous casualties. Since then, I have been encouraged to see the international community come together to ensure the rapid and verified elimination of the chemical weapons of the Syrian Arab Republic. I commend the efforts of the Joint Mission of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the United Nations for the Elimination of the Chemical Weapons Programme of the Syrian Arab Republic and the material support provided by Member States, which has resulted in the removal and destruction of 100 per cent of Syrian chemical weapons materials, in addition to progress in the destruction of equipment and buildings relating to the storage and production of such materials. It is of the utmost importance that the Syrian Arab Republic implement all its disarmament obligations faithfully.

80. The persisting deadlock in the Conference on Disarmament remains of great concern. No negotiations towards new legally binding instruments have been conducted for 18 years. In my address to the Conference in January 2014, I encouraged its members to live up to the international community's expectations. A more constructive spirit appears to have prevailed, with structured substantive discussions that will hopefully lay a foundation for negotiations.

81. In the face of the perceived failure of the existing disarmament machinery to deliver results, humanitarian disarmament has been gaining momentum. The United Nations has supported the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction and the Convention on Cluster Munitions. I am particularly encouraged by the growing interest of the States parties to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons in addressing the humanitarian, legal, military and ethical dimensions of emerging weapon systems and technologies. The humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons and international humanitarian law have also gained prominence in the past 12 months, with two conferences on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons held, one in Oslo in 2013 and the other in Nayarit, Mexico, in 2014.

82. The adoption of the Arms Trade Treaty in 2013 marked a turning point in the international community's efforts to regulate the trade in conventional arms. Unregulated, this trade has fuelled conflict, fostered regional instability, abetted violations of Security Council arms embargoes and undermined efforts to promote socioeconomic development. Within less than a year following its opening for signature, more than half of the States Members of the United Nations had signed the Treaty, suggesting that an early entry into force might be feasible. The implementation of the Treaty will contribute to a more conducive environment for monitoring sanctions and arms embargoes, humanitarian assistance, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and the promotion of durable development.

83. In response to increased requests from Member States, the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and its three regional centres have continued to provide training, technical and legal assistance and other capacity-building measures to improve the control of small arms and light weapons, combat the spread of illicit arms and promote the effective implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) on preventing the spread of weapons of mass destruction to non-State actors. The United Nations has played an important role in promoting dialogue among Member States on security in the use of information and communications technology and in further developing international cooperation in this field, especially the current efforts to tackle existing and potential threats from States, their proxies or non-State actors through the use of such technology.

H. Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations

84. Around the world, drug demand, supply, production and trafficking continue to have profound impacts on health and security, undermining respect for the rule of law and jeopardizing peace, development and stability. Opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan reached a record high in 2013, while cocaine transiting through West Africa is now estimated to be worth $1.25 billion per year. The number of users of illicit drugs is also reportedly on the rise in the subregion. Accordingly, the United Nations has provided assistance to transnational crime units in Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone and has made formal commitments to establishing such units in Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea.

85. To support Member States in tackling issues relating to the world drug problem, the United Nations actively promoted a health-centred approach to drug control in more than 100 countries, an increase from 65 in 2012, by supporting sustainable livelihoods, drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation services; HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care among drug users and in prison settings; and accessibility to controlled medications while preventing diversion. In addition, an early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances was set up.

86. The Organization has continued to assist Member States in taking on issues of crime prevention, criminal justice, good governance and terrorism prevention by building institutions that strengthen accountability and transparency and by assisting in the ratification and implementation of international legal instruments. A total of 179 Member States have now ratified the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and adopted national legislation for its effective implementation, while 171 have ratified the United Nations Convention against

Corruption. Assistance has also been provided to States parties to the drug control conventions in redrafting their national legislation.

87. In March 2014, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs evaluated progress in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem. It agreed on a joint ministerial statement in which it recognized the importance of promoting a comprehensive and balanced approach, including adequate health measures. The meeting was an important step towards the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem, scheduled to be held in 2016, and will be a milestone on the way to 2019, the target date for the goals in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action. The Organization, including the United Nations system task force on transnational organized crime and drug trafficking as threats to security and stability, stands ready to support Member States in their deliberations.

88. Terrorism continues to be a factor in many regions, as evidenced in the Sahel, East Africa, West Africa, the Syrian Arab Republic and Afghanistan, where groups claiming allegiance to terrorist organizations have continued to inflict violence. To build the capacity of Member States to counter terrorism, the Organization provided support in areas covering all four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The General Assembly reviewed the Strategy in June 2014 and endorsed my approach to renew efforts to address conditions conducive to terrorism while assisting in the comprehensive and balanced implementation of all pillars of the Strategy. It also recognized the important work being carried out by the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre. In June 2014, I launched a support portal for victims of terrorism, intended to serve as a resource hub for victims, their families and communities worldwide. Further progress was achieved on the international conventions and protocols relating to the prevention and suppression of terrorism, with additional new ratifications.

Chapter III
Strengthening the Organization

89. Over the past year, the General Assembly has taken steps to further strengthen the work of the Organization, for example by strengthening the Economic and Social Council and the United Nations Environment Programme. The question of the equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council remains of central importance to the wider membership. The intergovernmental negotiations thereon resumed during the main part of the sixty-eighth session.

90. My management reform efforts aim to strengthen the Organization and enable it to deliver its mandates more effectively while ensuring the proper stewardship of resources, by improving administrative support, resource management, accountability and transparency. The Organization's enterprise resource planning solution has become a reality with the implementation of Umoja Foundation in peacekeeping operations and political missions and is improving administrative services and related decision-making. Full implementation throughout the Organization is expected by the middle of 2015. Delivering the mandates entrusted to the United Nations around the world requires a workforce that is dynamic, adaptable and mobile. The approval by the General Assembly of a managed mobility and career development framework will help to ensure that the right people are in the right position at the right time, while also enabling a fairer sharing of the burden of service in hardship duty stations. To enhance transparency and improve the management of financial resources, we are fully implementing the International Public Sector Accounting Standards in the financial year 2014, which will allow stakeholders to have a more comprehensive view of the Organization's financial position, performance and cash flows, and a better assessment of how well the United Nations has used its resources.

91. Improving our delivery of mandates also requires proactive risk management. To this end, we have conducted a comprehensive, Secretariat-wide risk assessment and identified the top strategic risks to the Organization. In addition, the Administration is working in close cooperation with the oversight bodies, maintaining quarterly meetings to discuss issues of mutual concern, implementing their findings and recommendations and ensuring that they are effectively fed into the management process.

92. The Secretariat has continued to modernize delivery of the conference services provided to Member States, implementing efficiencies to significantly reduce resources while minimizing the impact on the serving staff. Changes have included the integration of conference services in New York, Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi into a single global operation, the use of new technology to improve the timeliness and quality of the services and the reduction of their environmental impact. In late 2014, I will present a revised information and communications technology strategy for the United Nations, which will focus on continued reform and modernization through innovation and automation. In the face of growing cybersecurity threats and need for resiliency, priority has been assigned to, and significant progress made in, strengthening information security and operational resilience.

93. The Organization remains determined to deliver its mandates in challenging global security environments. In 2013, the United Nations continued to strengthen

its security management system, including in areas with heightened security risks. This entailed efforts to enhance situational awareness, collaboration with host Governments and non-governmental organizations, security incident reporting, security risk management and the security of premises. The aim is to balance critical programmes with the duty of care towards United Nations personnel.

Partnerships

94. Strengthening the capacity of the Organization to partner at scale, while ensuring accountability, integrity and transparency, remains a priority. More than 1,000 partners are engaging on key issues through United Nations platforms such as the Every Woman, Every Child initiative, the Women's Empowerment Principles: Equality Means Business, the Children's Rights and Business Principles, the Caring for Climate initiative, the Sustainable Energy for All initiative, the Zero Hunger Challenge initiative, the CEO Water Mandate and the Global Pulse initiative. The United Nations Global Compact remains our main avenue for engaging businesses, with over 8,000 participants in more than 140 countries. In September 2013, I launched a post-2015 business engagement architecture that provides a framework for scaling up business engagement and action, in addition to promising initiatives such as the Business for Peace platform, the Food and Agriculture Business Principles and Business for the Rule of Law. As partnerships continue to expand throughout the Organization, we must use the partnership tool more, in a more effective and accountable manner, with the full range of actors, including philanthropists, civil society and academic institutions. The General Assembly has taken a positive step in welcoming my intention to strengthen the collaboration of the Organization with all relevant partners, while noting the importance of continued consultations with Member States in this area. In this regard, my proposed partnership facility, which is being considered by the Assembly, aims to provide a more supportive enabling environment for United Nations partnership activity, together with greater accountability, coherence, efficiency and scale, to ensure that we deliver our goals.

Chapter IV
Conclusion

95. The present report is an account of progress over the past year in delivering the eight long-term organizational priorities identified by Member States, as we approach the deadline for achieving the Millennium Development Goals and take steps to define the post-2015 agenda. The challenges ahead across all areas of the Organization's work require a strong spirit of cooperation among Member States. I pledge to do my part and call upon all to join forces in this common endeavour.

Annex

Millennium Development Goals, targets and indicators, 2014: statistical tables

Goal 1
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1.A
Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

Indicator 1.1

Proportion of population living below $1.25 purchasing power parity (PPP) per day[a,b]

(Percentage)

	1990	*1999*	*2005*	*2010*
Developing regions	46.7	36.5	26.9	22.0
Northern Africa	5.2	5.0	2.6	1.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	56.5	57.9	52.3	48.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.2	11.9	8.7	5.5
Caribbean	24.9	27.0	29.1	28.1
Latin America	11.7	11.2	7.8	4.5
Eastern Asia	60.2	35.6	16.3	11.6
Southern Asia	51.5	43.1	37.7	29.7
Southern Asia excluding India	52.0	36.3	29.3	21.5
South-Eastern Asia	45.3	35.5	19.0	14.3
Western Asia	5.1	5.0	4.6	3.6
Oceania	42.0	34.4	43.1	35.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	9.8	19.5	7.2	3.5
Least developed countries	64.6	61.3	53.4	46.2
Landlocked developing countries	53.2	52.2	40.9	33.0
Small island developing States	29.6	29.5	32.0	29.4

[a] High-income economies, as defined by the World Bank, are excluded.
[b] Estimates by the World Bank, April 2013.

Indicator 1.2
Poverty gap ratio[a,b,c]
(Percentage)

	1990	1999	2010
Developing regions	16.1	11.9	6.8
Northern Africa	0.8	0.9	0.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	25.3	25.9	21.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.4	5.6	2.9
Caribbean	10.9	13.5	14.9
Latin America	5.1	5.2	2.4
Eastern Asia	20.7	11.1	2.8
Southern Asia	15.4	11.7	6.8
Southern Asia excluding India	17.7	10.6	4.9
South-Eastern Asia	14.4	9.6	2.7
Western Asia	1.1	1.0	0.9
Oceania	16.1	11.9	12.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	3.0	5.4	0.9
Least developed countries	27.0	25.6	17.8
Landlocked developing countries	23.5	20.6	11.2
Small island developing States	12.6	13.1	13.5

[a] The poverty gap ratio at $1.25 a day (2005 PPP) measures the magnitude of poverty. Expressed as a percentage of the poverty line, it is the result of multiplying the proportion of people who live below the poverty line by the difference between the poverty line and the average income of the population living under the poverty line.
[b] High-income economies, as defined by the World Bank, are excluded.
[c] Estimates by the World Bank, April 2013.

Indicator 1.3
Share of poorest quintile in national consumption

No global or regional data are available.

Target 1.B
Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people

Indicator 1.4
Growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) per person employed

(a) Annual growth rate of GDP per person employed
(Percentage)

	2001	*2013[a]*
World	0.6	1.5
Developing regions	1.4	3.2
Northern Africa	2.0	-0.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.8	1.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	-1.8	0.8
Caribbean	0.6	1.5
Latin America	-2.0	0.8
Eastern Asia	6.1	6.3
Eastern Asia excluding China	2.0	1.8
Southern Asia	1.2	1.6
Southern Asia excluding India	0.3	-0.7
South-Eastern Asia	1.1	3.6
Western Asia	-2.5	0.9
Oceania	-3.2	1.3
Caucasus and Central Asia	7.3	4.6
Developed regions	1.3	1.0
Least developed countries	3.0	2.5
Landlocked developing countries	2.9	3.3
Small island developing States	-0.9	1.7

(b) GDP per person employed
(2005 United States dollars (PPP))

	1991	*2000*	*2013[a]*
World	16 256	18 550	23 948
Developing regions	6 435	8 272	14 187
Northern Africa	17 259	18 015	21 110
Sub-Saharan Africa	4 644	4 474	5 749
Latin America and the Caribbean	20 022	21 114	23 991
Caribbean	17 703	19 269	23 557
Latin America	20 200	21 244	24 018
Eastern Asia	3 125	6 075	16 468
Eastern Asia excluding China	20 293	29 138	42 338

	1991	*2000*	*2013*[a]
Southern Asia	4 128	5 331	9 326
Southern Asia excluding India	6 619	7 151	9 050
South-Eastern Asia	5 838	7 178	10 901
Western Asia	32 543	37 802	44 232
Oceania	5 210	5 434	6 439
Caucasus and Central Asia	10 365	7 111	14 823
Developed regions	48 906	57 218	66 742
Least developed countries	2 045	2 236	3 411
Landlocked developing countries	4 539	3 702	5 818
Small island developing States	18 283	22 100	28 503

[a] Preliminary data.

Indicator 1.5

Employment-to-population ratio

(a) Total

(Percentage)

	1991	*2000*	*2013*[a]
World	62.2	61.2	59.7
Developing regions	64.1	62.8	60.8
Northern Africa	41.5	40.2	42.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	63.4	63.3	64.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	57.3	58.3	62.1
Eastern Asia	74.4	73.0	67.7
Southern Asia	58.0	56.2	53.2
South-Eastern Asia	67.3	66.9	67.4
Western Asia	47.2	44.2	45.9
Oceania	67.2	67.4	68.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	57.7	56.5	59.7
Developed regions	56.6	55.9	55.2
Least developed countries	70.3	69.2	69.8
Landlocked developing countries	67.1	66.9	69.3
Small island developing States	54.9	55.6	57.6

(b) Men, women and youth, 2013[a]

(Percentage)

	Men	*Women*	*Youth*
World	72.3	47.1	41.2
Developing regions	74.8	46.6	41.8
Northern Africa	67.8	17.7	22.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	71.2	58.2	47.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	75.4	49.5	45.6
Eastern Asia	74.1	61.1	49.9
Southern Asia	77.1	28.3	35.0
South-Eastern Asia	78.7	56.5	45.3
Western Asia	68.7	20.1	25.5
Oceania	72.3	63.6	52.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	69.0	51.0	36.9
Developed regions	61.9	49.0	37.7
Least developed countries	78.4	61.4	53.9
Landlocked developing countries	77.7	61.1	55.3
Small island developing States	68.0	47.5	36.2

[a] Preliminary data.

Indicator 1.6

Proportion of employed people living below $1.25 (PPP) per day

(a) Total number of employed people living below $1.25 (PPP) per day

(Millions)

	1991	*2000*	*2013[a]*
World	811.1	692.6	370.2
Developing regions	810.2	691.2	369.9
Northern Africa	1.4	0.9	0.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	97.1	127.7	130.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	13.7	15.8	8.1
Eastern Asia	373.8	232.4	44.1
Southern Asia	226.1	224.9	154.1
South-Eastern Asia	93.5	82.6	30.5
Western Asia	0.9	0.7	0.7
Oceania	1.0	1.1	1.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	2.6	5.1	1.0
Developed regions	0.5	1.0	0.02
Least developed countries	134.4	158.1	136.4
Landlocked developing countries	49.3	60.6	49.3
Small island developing States	3.1	3.2	2.9

(b) Proportion of total employment

(Percentage)

	1991	*2000*	*2013*[a]
World	35.9	26.5	11.8
Developing regions	46.9	33.6	14.5
Northern Africa	4.8	2.5	0.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	54.0	54.8	38.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.2	7.6	2.9
Eastern Asia	56.4	31.4	5.4
Southern Asia	52.3	42.8	23.6
South-Eastern Asia	48.3	34.5	10.1
Western Asia	2.6	1.5	1.0
Oceania	45.4	40.2	26.7
Caucasus and Central Asia	10.7	19.1	2.9
Developed regions	0.1	0.2	0.0
Least developed countries	66.5	61.0	36.8
Landlocked developing countries	49.0	48.5	27.0
Small island developing States	18.0	15.6	11.1

[a] Preliminary data.

Indicator 1.7

Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment

(a) Both sexes

(Percentage)

	1991	*2000*	*2013*[a]
World	55.0	52.5	47.6
Developing regions	68.2	63.7	56.3
Northern Africa	36.3	32.4	31.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	79.7	78.5	77.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	36.5	35.4	31.8
Eastern Asia	69.0	58.7	45.2
Southern Asia	80.0	79.8	75.0
South-Eastern Asia	68.8	65.6	58.9
Western Asia	42.5	33.0	21.7
Oceania	75.8	73.5	73.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	39.8	49.5	40.3
Developed regions	11.7	11.0	10.0
Least developed countries	86.1	84.7	81.2
Landlocked developing countries	72.8	76.1	73.3
Small island developing States	32.9	34.8	37.0

(b) Men

(Percentage)

	1991	*2000*	*2013*[a]
World	52.6	50.6	46.9
Developing regions	63.9	60.0	54.1
Northern Africa	32.2	29.1	27.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	73.4	71.6	70.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	35.6	35.1	31.7
Eastern Asia	63.9	53.5	42.0
Southern Asia	76.5	76.7	73.1
South-Eastern Asia	64.8	61.9	55.9
Western Asia	36.1	28.6	19.2
Oceania	70.9	67.9	68.1
Caucasus and Central Asia	39.6	49.1	39.9
Developed regions	12.0	11.5	11.1
Least developed countries	81.6	79.5	76.1
Landlocked developing countries	69.1	72.5	69.0
Small island developing States	32.8	35.7	38.7

(c) Women

(Percentage)

	1991	*2000*	*2013*[a]
World	58.6	55.5	48.7
Developing regions	75.1	69.5	59.9
Northern Africa	53.7	46.0	47.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	88.1	87.0	85.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	38.2	35.9	31.9
Eastern Asia	75.2	65.1	49.2
Southern Asia	89.2	88.2	80.3
South-Eastern Asia	74.3	70.6	62.9
Western Asia	64.9	49.4	31.1
Oceania	81.7	80.0	79.5
Caucasus and Central Asia	40.0	50.0	40.9
Developed regions	11.3	10.4	8.7
Least developed countries	91.8	91.5	87.6
Landlocked developing countries	77.5	80.8	78.6
Small island developing States	33.1	33.3	34.6

[a] Preliminary data.

Target 1.C
Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Indicator 1.8
Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age[a,b]

(a) Total
(Percentage)

	1990	*2012*
World	25	15.1
Northern Africa	10	5
Sub-Saharan Africa	29	21
Latin America and the Caribbean	7	3
Eastern Asia	15	3
Southern Asia	50	30
South-Eastern Asia	31	16
Western Asia	14	6
Oceania	18	19
Caucasus and Central Asia	12	5
Developed regions	1	2

(b) By sex, 2006-2010[c]
(Percentage)

	Boys	*Girls*	*Boy-to-girl ratio*
Developing regions[d]	28	27	1.04
Northern Africa	6	4	1.50
Sub-Saharan Africa	23	19	1.21
Latin America and the Caribbean	5	4	1.25
Eastern Asia	–	–	–
Southern Asia	41	42	0.95
South-Eastern Asia	–	–	–
Western Asia	–	–	–
Oceania	–	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	6	5	1.20

(c) By residence, 2006-2010[c]

(Percentage)

	Rural	*Urban*
Developing regions[d]	32	17
Northern Africa	6	5
Sub-Saharan Africa	22	15
Latin America and the Caribbean	8	3
Eastern Asia	–	–
Southern Asia	45	33
South-Eastern Asia	–	–
Western Asia	5	4
Oceania	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	6	4

(d) By household wealth, 2006-2010[c]

(Percentage)

	Poorest quintile	*Richest quintile*
Developing regions[d]	38	14
Northern Africa	7	4
Sub-Saharan Africa	28	11
Latin America and the Caribbean	–	–
Eastern Asia	–	–
Southern Asia	55	20
South-Eastern Asia	–	–
Western Asia	–	–
Oceania	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	7	4

[a] The prevalence of underweight children is estimated according to World Health Organization (WHO) child growth standards. The United Nations Children's Fund and WHO have initiated a process to harmonize anthropometric data used for the computation and estimation of regional and global averages and trend analysis.

[b] Owing to differences in source data and estimation methodology, these prevalence estimates are not comparable to the averages published in previous editions of the present report.

[c] Data were calculated on the basis of the most recent surveys carried out during the period specified.

[d] Excluding China.

Indicator 1.9

Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

(Percentage)

	1990-1992	*2000-2002*	*2008-2010*	*2011-2013[a]*
World	18.9	15.5	12.9	12.0
Developing regions	23.6	19.0	16.0	14.3
Northern Africa	<5	<5	<5	<5
Sub-Saharan Africa	32.7	30.6	26.6	24.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	14.7	11.7	8.7	7.9
Caribbean	27.6	21.3	18.8	19.3
Latin America	13.8	11.0	8.0	7.1
Eastern Asia	22.2	14.0	11.7	11.4
Eastern Asia excluding China	9.9	13.9	14.6	11.3
Southern Asia	25.7	22.2	18.5	16.8
Southern Asia excluding India	26.3	21.6	17.2	16.4
South-Eastern Asia	31.1	21.5	13.8	10.7
Western Asia	6.6	8.3	9.7	9.8
Oceania	13.5	16.0	11.8	12.1
Caucasus and Central Asia	14.4	16.2	9.2	7.0
Developed regions	<5	<5	<5	<5
Least developed countries	38.6	36.2	31.0	29.0
Landlocked developing countries	35.6	34.7	27.4	25.2
Small island developing States	24.8	20.4	17.5	17.9

[a] Projections.

Goal 2
Achieve universal primary education

Target 2.A
Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

Indicator 2.1
Net enrolment ratio in primary education[a]

(a) Total
(Percentage)

	1991	*2000*	*2005*	*2012*
World	82.1	85.1	88.7	91.1
Developing regions	79.8	83.5	87.7	90.5
Northern Africa	80.7	89.5	93.9	99.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	53.5	60.3	69.9	77.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	86.0	93.8	94.4	93.6
Caribbean	73.7	81.7	80.1	81.1
Latin America	87.1	94.8	95.6	94.6
Eastern Asia	95.7	95.7	96.4	96.7
Eastern Asia excluding China	96.7	96.8	96.5	97.8
Southern Asia	75.3	80.2	90.2	94.4
Southern Asia excluding India	66.7	68.0	79.5	83.7
South-Eastern Asia	93.3	92.7	92.1	93.9
Western Asia	83.7	86.0	90.2	93.5
Oceania	68.5	–	–	89.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	95.0	94.5	94.5
Developed regions	96.3	97.1	96.2	96.4
Least developed countries	53.0	59.6	73.0	81.7
Landlocked developing countries	53.9	63.7	72.1	83.0
Small island developing States	74.2	80.4	77.6	84.1

(b) By sex

(Percentage)

	1991		2000		2012	
	Boys	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*
World	86.6	77.3	87.9	82.1	91.9	90.3
Developing regions	85.1	74.3	86.7	80.1	91.3	89.5
Northern Africa	88.0	73.1	92.5	86.4	99.6	98.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	58.5	48.4	63.9	56.5	80.6	75.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	–	–	94.9	92.7	93.4	93.8
Caribbean	–	–	81.4	82.0	81.0	81.2
Latin America	–	–	96.0	93.6	94.4	94.8
Eastern Asia	98.2	93.1	95.6	95.8	96.6	96.8
Eastern Asia excluding China	96.4	97.0	96.8	97.8	98.5	97.1
Southern Asia	85.2	64.7	86.9	72.9	94.5	94.3
Southern Asia excluding India	74.4	58.5	73.6	62.0	86.3	81.1
South-Eastern Asia	94.7	91.8	93.5	91.8	93.8	93.9
Western Asia	87.8	79.5	90.7	81.1	95.8	91.1
Oceania	72.9	63.8	–	–	91.4	86.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	–	95.3	94.7	94.9	94.1
Developed regions	96.1	96.6	97.1	97.1	96.2	96.6
Least developed countries	59.0	46.9	63.5	55.6	84.1	79.3
Landlocked developing countries	60.7	46.9	68.3	59.1	85.5	80.4
Small island developing States	74.8	73.4	81.4	79.4	84.7	83.5

[a] Defined as the number of pupils of the theoretical school age for primary education enrolled either in primary or secondary school, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.

Indicator 2.2

Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school[a,b]

(a) Total

	1991[b]	2000[b]	2011[b]
World	70.5	75.3	74.8
Developing regions	67.4	73.0	72.7
Northern Africa	73.9	90.7	93.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	55.8	61.4	58.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	63.9	77.0	76.7
Caribbean	42.4	53.9	–
Latin America	65.5	78.8	78.5
Eastern Asia	89.1	92.6	97.6
Eastern Asia excluding China	82.1	92.7	–
Southern Asia	56.3	62.2	63.8
Southern Asia excluding India	–	70.3	69.4

	1991[b]	2000[b]	2011[b]
South-Eastern Asia	69.3	79.7	85.3
Western Asia	77.4	81.0	79.1
Oceania	57.1	58.5	51.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	92.2[c]	96.1	97.9
Developed regions	91.5	93.9	94.4
Least developed countries	44.4	56.6	55.1
Landlocked developing countries	56.4	64.5	54.0
Small island developing States	48.4	57.8	56.2

(b) By sex

	1991[b]		2000[b]		2011[b]	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
World	71.1	69.9	75.0	75.7	73.8	75.9
Developing regions	68.3	66.4	72.8	73.3	71.6	73.8
Northern Africa	76.5	70.8	90.2	91.1	93.5	93.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	57.0	54.3	62.4	60.2	58.2	58.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	61.9	66.1	74.7	79.6	74.8	78.6
Caribbean	–	–	52.1	55.8	–	–
Latin America	63.5	67.7	76.4	81.4	76.6	80.4
Eastern Asia	–	–	94.2	90.9	97.4	97.8
Eastern Asia excluding China	82.3	81.8	92.3	93.0	–	–
Southern Asia	59.0	52.8	62.4	61.9	62.0	65.9
Southern Asia excluding India	–	–	70.4	70.1	67.8	71.2
South-Eastern Asia	67.8	70.9	78.1	81.5	82.8	88.1
Western Asia	78.8	75.7	81.8	80.1	80.2	78.0
Oceania	58.8	55.1	58.2	58.9	51.6	50.8
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	–	97.0	95.1	97.7	98.1
Developed regions	–	–	93.2	94.6	93.8	95.1
Least developed countries	–	–	58.2	54.7	54.7	55.7
Landlocked developing countries	57.1	55.6	65.3	63.6	53.6	54.5
Small island developing States	47.1	49.9	56.2	59.7	55.3	57.2

[a] Since there are no regional averages for the official indicator, the table displays the gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary, which corresponds to the "total number of new entrants in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade" (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Institute for Statistics, *Global Education Digest 2009: Comparing Education Statistics Across the World*, annex B.

[b] The primary completion rates correspond to school years ending in the years displayed.

[c] Values refer to 1992.

Indicator 2.3
Literacy rate of women and men, aged 15 to 24 years

(a) Total

(Percentage of the population aged 15 to 24 years who can read and write)

	1990[a]	2000[a]	2011[a]
World	83.2	87.3	89.4
Developing regions	80.0	85.1	87.9
Northern Africa	67.1	79.7	89.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	65.3[b]	68.7	69.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	93.1[b]	96.3	97.8
Caribbean	–	91.6	90.9
Latin America	93.3[b]	96.7	98.3
Eastern Asia	94.6	98.9	99.7
Eastern Asia excluding China	–	–	–
Southern Asia	60.4	73.8	80.2
Southern Asia excluding India	56.4[b]	67.4	78.0
South-Eastern Asia	91.6	96.3	97.3
Western Asia	87.8	91.6	94.1
Oceania	–	74.7	77.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	99.8[b]	99.8	99.9
Developed regions	–	–	99.7[b]
Least developed countries	56.9[b]	65.6	71.0
Landlocked developing countries	63.5	69.1	72.9
Small island developing States	...	88.3	88.6

(b) By sex

(Percentage of the population aged 15 to 24 years who can read and write)

	1990[a]		2000[a]		2011[a]	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
World	87.7	78.6	90.5	84.0	92.1	86.9
Developing regions	85.4	74.5	88.9	81.2	90.9	85.0
Northern Africa	77.1	56.6	85.5	73.8	92.8	85.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	72.8[b]	58.1[b]	75.8	62.2	75.5	64.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	92.8[b]	93.4[b]	96.0	96.7	97.6	98.0
Caribbean	–	–	91.3	92.0	91.2	90.7
Latin America	92.9[b]	93.7[b]	96.3	97.0	98.1	98.5
Eastern Asia	97.1	91.9	99.2	98.6	99.7	99.6
Eastern Asia excluding China	–	–	–	–	–	–
Southern Asia	71.4	48.6	81.3	65.7	86.3	74.4
Southern Asia excluding India	66.0[b]	46.7[b]	74.1	60.8	81.4	74.6
South-Eastern Asia	93.4	89.8	96.6	96.0	97.4	97.3
Western Asia	93.8	81.4	95.4	87.7	96.0	92.1

	1990[a]		2000[a]		2011[a]	
	Men	*Women*	*Men*	*Women*	*Men*	*Women*
Oceania	–	–	76.7	72.6	74.4	80.3
Caucasus and Central Asia	99.8[b]	99.8[b]	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.9
Developed regions	–	–	–	–	99.7[b]	99.6[b]
Least developed countries	65.2[b]	48.8[b]	72.6	59.0	75.7	66.6
Landlocked developing countries	69.5	57.8	75.6	63.2	77.6	68.5
Small island developing States	–	–	88.8	87.9	88.4	88.8

[a] The regional averages presented in this table are calculated using a weighted average of the latest available observed data point for each country or territory for the reference period. Estimates by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics have been used for countries with missing data.

[b] Partial imputation owing to incomplete country coverage (between 33 and 60 per cent of the population).

Goal 3
Promote gender equality and empower women

Target 3.A
Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

Indicator 3.1
Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education

(a) Primary education[a]

	1991	*2000*	*2012*
World	0.89	0.92	0.97
Developing regions	0.87	0.91	0.97
Northern Africa	0.82	0.91	0.96
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.84	0.85	0.92
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.98	0.96	0.97
Caribbean	0.98	0.98	0.96
Latin America	0.98	0.96	0.97
Eastern Asia	0.92	1.00	1.00
Eastern Asia excluding China	1.00	0.99	0.98
Southern Asia	0.76	0.84	1.00
Southern Asia excluding India	0.76	0.83	0.95
South-Eastern Asia	0.97	0.97	0.99
Western Asia	0.85	0.86	0.93
Oceania	0.90	0.90	0.93
Caucasus and Central Asia	1.00	0.99	0.99
Developed regions	0.99	0.99	0.99
Least developed countries	0.80	0.85	0.93
Landlocked developing countries	0.83	0.83	0.93
Small island developing States	0.96	0.96	0.96

(b) Secondary education[a]

	1991	*2000*	*2012*
World	0.84	0.92	0.97
Developing regions	0.77	0.89	0.96
Northern Africa	0.79	0.95	0.99
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.77	0.81	0.84
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.07	1.06	1.07
Caribbean	–	1.06	1.06
Latin America	1.07	1.06	1.07
Eastern Asia	0.77	0.94	1.02
Eastern Asia excluding China	0.97	0.99	0.99

	1991	2000	2012
Southern Asia	0.61	0.76	0.93
Southern Asia excluding India	0.63	0.88	0.93
South-Eastern Asia	0.90	0.97	1.02
Western Asia	0.66	0.76	0.92
Oceania	0.88	0.89	0.86
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.98	0.99	0.98
Developed regions	1.02	1.01	0.99
Least developed countries	0.60	0.79	0.87
Landlocked developing countries	0.87	0.84	0.88
Small island developing States	1.06	1.03	1.02

(c) Tertiary education[a]

	1991	2000	2012
World	0.91	1.00	1.08
Developing regions	0.71	0.85	0.99
Northern Africa	0.69	0.83	1.12
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.54	0.67	0.64
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.98	1.19	1.28
Caribbean	1.36	1.42	–
Latin America	0.95	1.17	1.26
Eastern Asia	0.51	0.69	1.08
Eastern Asia excluding China	0.54	0.66	0.82
Southern Asia	0.50	0.66	0.81
Southern Asia excluding India	0.40	0.69	0.91
South-Eastern Asia	0.96	1.03	1.12
Western Asia	0.63	0.77	0.95
Oceania	0.62	0.84	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.99	0.97	1.07
Developed regions	1.10	1.21	1.28
Least developed countries	0.43	0.61	0.64
Landlocked developing countries	0.83	0.85	0.77
Small island developing States	1.25	1.34	–

[a] Using gross enrolment ratios.

Indicator 3.2

Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector

(Percentage of employees)

	1990	*2000*	*2005*	*2012*
World	35.4	37.6	38.5	39.8
Developing regions	29.1	31.8	32.9	34.4
Northern Africa	19.2	18.9	18.7	19.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	23.4	27.9	29.9	33.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	38.1	41.8	43.2	43.8
Eastern Asia	38.1	39.7	40.9	42.4
Eastern Asia excluding China	40.1	42.2	43.9	45.1
Southern Asia	13.5	17.1	18.1	19.8
Southern Asia excluding India	15.3	18.4	18.0	18.3
South-Eastern Asia	34.7	36.8	36.8	38.5
Western Asia	15.1	17.3	18.1	20.2
Oceania	32.8	35.6	36.2	38.5
Caucasus and Central Asia	42.8	43.1	43.8	44.0
Developed regions	44.7	46.2	47.0	47.8

Indicator 3.3

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament[a]

(Percentage in single or lower houses only)

	1990	*2000*	*2010*	*2014*
World	12.8	13.6	19.0	22.1
Developing regions	11.9	12.3	17.6	20.8
Northern Africa	2.6	3.3	9.0	24.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.6	12.6	18.4	22.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.9	15.2	22.7	25.9
Caribbean	22.2	20.6	29.4	32.9
Latin America	8.7	13.2	20.1	23.2
Eastern Asia	20.2	19.9	19.5	21.3
Eastern Asia excluding China	17.8	14.6	14.5	15.6
Southern Asia	5.7	6.8	18.2	16.0
Southern Asia excluding India	6.0	5.9	20.1	17.2
South-Eastern Asia	10.4	12.3	19.3	18.4
Western Asia	4.5	4.2	8.8	12.2
Oceania	1.2	3.6	2.5	3.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	7.0	15.1	18.9
Developed regions	16.1	16.3	22.5	25.2
Least developed countries	8.8	9.9	19.3	21.4
Landlocked developing countries	14.2	7.8	21.6	24.6
Small island developing States	15.2	14.0	20.5	23.3

[a] As at 31 January 2014.

Goal 4
Reduce child mortality

Target 4.A
Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-5 mortality rate

Indicator 4.1
Under-5 mortality rate[a]

	1990	*2000*	*2012*
World	90	75	48
Developing regions	99	83	53
Northern Africa	73	43	22
Sub-Saharan Africa	177	155	98
Latin America and the Caribbean	54	32	19
Eastern Asia	53	37	14
Eastern Asia excluding China	27	31	15
Southern Asia	126	92	58
Southern Asia excluding India	125	93	61
South-Eastern Asia	71	48	30
Western Asia	65	42	25
Oceania	74	67	55
Caucasus and Central Asia	73	62	36
Developed regions	15	10	6
Least developed countries	172	138	85

[a] Number of children who died before reaching the age of 5, per 1,000 live births.

Indicator 4.2
Infant mortality rate[a]

	1990	*2000*	*2012*
World	63	53	35
Developing regions	69	58	38
Northern Africa	56	35	19
Sub-Saharan Africa	107	94	64
Latin America and the Caribbean	43	27	16
Eastern Asia	42	30	12
Eastern Asia excluding China	21	24	12
Southern Asia	89	68	45
Southern Asia excluding India	92	71	49
South-Eastern Asia	52	37	25
Western Asia	49	33	20
Oceania	55	50	42
Caucasus and Central Asia	60	52	31
Developed regions	12	8	5
Least developed countries	69	86	38

[a] Number of children who died before reaching the age of 1, per 1,000 live births.

Indicator 4.3

Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles[a]

(Percentage)

	1990	*2000*	*2012*
World	73	84	84
Developing regions	75	74	84
Northern Africa	84	93	95
Sub-Saharan Africa	56	52	72
Latin America	77	95	96
Caribbean	64	77	76
Eastern Asia	98	84	99
Southern Asia	57	61	78
South-Eastern Asia	70	81	86
Western Asia	79	86	83
Oceania	70	67	71
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	93	94
Developed regions	84	92	94

[a] Children aged 12 to 23 months who received at least one dose of measles vaccine.

Goal 5
Improve maternal health

Target 5.A
Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

Indicator 5.1
Maternal mortality ratio[a]

	1990	*2000*	*2013*
World	380	330	210
Developing regions	430	370	230
Northern Africa	160	110	69
Sub-Saharan Africa	990	830	510
Latin America and the Caribbean	140	110	85
Caribbean	300	230	190
Latin America	130	98	77
Eastern Asia	95	63	33
Eastern Asia excluding China	47	66	54
Southern Asia	530	360	190
Southern Asia excluding India	450	350	170
South-Eastern Asia	320	220	140
Western Asia	130	97	74
Oceania	390	290	190
Caucasus and Central Asia	70	65	39
Developed regions	26	17	16

[a] Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

Indicator 5.2
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
(Percentage)

	1990	*2000*	*2012*
World	57	58	69
Developing regions	56	57	68
Northern Africa	47	69	83
Sub-Saharan Africa	40	43	53
Latin America and the Caribbean[a]	–	–	–
Caribbean	70	71	74
Latin America	–	–	–
Eastern Asia	94	97	100
Southern Asia	33	38	51
Southern Asia excluding India	29	27	49
South-Eastern Asia	49	66	79

	1990	2000	2012
Western Asia	60	70	80
Oceania	–	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	97	92	98
Developed regions	–	–	–

[a] Including only deliveries in health-care institutions.

Target 5.B
Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

Indicator 5.3
Contraceptive prevalence rate[a,b]
(Percentage of women aged 15 to 49 years, married or in union, who are using any method of contraception)

	1990	2000	2012
World	55.2	61.5	63.5
Developing regions	51.8	59.8	62.5
Northern Africa	43.4	57.7	62.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	12.6	18.7	25.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	61.1	69.9	73.2
Caribbean	54.0	58.9	61.6
Latin America	61.7	70.7	74.0
Eastern Asia	78.1	85.7	83.5
Eastern Asia excluding China	72.5	75.9	75.0
Southern Asia	39.2	48.3	57.0
Southern Asia excluding India	31.0	46.3	53.5
South-Eastern Asia	48.1	57.1	63.1
Western Asia	44.0	51.0	57.6
Oceania	28.4	31.6	37.3
Caucasus and Central Asia	49.3	57.9	56.4
Developed regions	68.4	70.1	69.8
Least developed countries	16.1	26.6	37.0
Landlocked developing countries	22.3	28.9	38.2
Small island developing States	49.6	53.1	55.7

[a] The averages are based on the data available as at 31 March 2014.
[b] Data available prior to 1990 have been used to estimate the regional averages.

Indicator 5.4

Adolescent birth rate[a,b]

(Number of live births per 1,000 adolescent women aged 15 to 19)

	1990	*2000*	*2011*
World	58.8	51.6	50.1
Developing regions	63.7	56.1	54.3
Northern Africa	42.3	32.3	31.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	123.3	120.7	117.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	85.8	86.2	75.9
Caribbean	79.9	78.8	68.6
Latin America	86.3	86.7	76.4
Eastern Asia	15.3	5.8	6.0
Eastern Asia excluding China	4.0	3.2	2.3
Southern Asia	87.6	60.8	49.5
Southern Asia excluding India	117.7	83.2	74.2
South-Eastern Asia	54.2	43.4	43.2
Western Asia	62.9	50.5	47.0
Oceania	84.1	64.5	58.5
Caucasus and Central Asia	44.6	28.5	31.8
Developed regions	33.7	25.5	20.6
Least developed countries	130.8	117.8	112.6
Landlocked developing countries	107.4	105.8	99.7
Small island developing States	77.2	72.7	62.7

[a] The averages are based on the data available as at 31 March 2014.

[b] Data available prior to 1990 have been used to estimate the regional averages.

Indicator 5.5

Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)

(a) **At least one visit**[a]

(Percentage)

	1990	*2000*	*2012*
World	65	71	83
Developing regions	65	71	83
Northern Africa	50	63	79
Sub-Saharan Africa	69	72	82
Latin America and the Caribbean	79	90	96
Caribbean	85	88	95
Latin America	78	90	96
Eastern Asia	70	89	94
Southern Asia	54	55	72
Southern Asia excluding India	35	39	65
South-Eastern Asia	77	85	93

	1990	2000	2012
Western Asia	58	67	79
Oceania	–	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	93	92	96
Least developed countries	53	58	79

At least one visit (subregions of Africa)[b]

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2012
Central Africa	60	62	71
Eastern Africa	–	–	–
North Africa	50	63	80
Southern Africa	86	88	94
West Africa	59	67	75

(b) At least four visits[a]

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2012
World	–	44	52
Developing regions	37	44	52
Northern Africa	–	37	–
Sub-Saharan Africa	48	48	50
Latin America and the Caribbean	70	82	–
Caribbean	59	66	80
Latin America	–	–	–
Eastern Asia	–	–	–
Southern Asia	24	27	36
Southern Asia excluding India	–	–	–
South-Eastern Asia	45	69	80
Western Asia	–	–	–
Oceania	–	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	–	–
Least developed countries	27	33	40

[a] Defined as the percentage of women aged 15 to 49 years who received antenatal care during pregnancy from skilled health personnel.

[b] Based on the subregional classification adopted by the Economic Commission for Africa.

Indicator 5.6

Unmet need for family planning[a,b]

(Percentage of women aged 15 to 49, married or in union, who have an unmet need for family planning)

	1990	*2000*	*2012*
World	15.2	12.8	12.0
Developing regions	16.5	13.5	12.4
Northern Africa	22.3	14.0	11.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	27.5	26.5	25.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	17.3	12.8	10.6
Caribbean	19.5	18.5	17.0
Latin America	17.1	12.4	10.1
Eastern Asia	5.7	3.2	3.9
Southern Asia	21.3	17.6	14.4
Southern Asia excluding India	25.3	20.2	16.0
South-Eastern Asia	18.8	15.5	12.5
Western Asia	21.6	19.3	15.9
Oceania	27.4	26.7	24.6
Caucasus and Central Asia	18.0	14.0	14.1
Developed regions	10.4	9.7	9.8
Least developed countries	28.9	26.6	23.2
Landlocked developing countries	26.9	26.1	23.1
Small island developing States	20.2	19.5	18.4

[a] The averages are based on the data available as at 31 March 2014.

[b] Data available prior to 1990 have been used to estimate the regional averages.

Goal 6
Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 6.A
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

Indicator 6.1
HIV prevalence among population aged 15 to 24 years

(a) HIV incidence rates[a,b]

(Number of new HIV infections per year per 100 people aged 15 to 49 years)

	2001	*2012*
World	0.09 (0.08:0.10)	0.05 (0.05:0.06)
Developing regions	0.1 (0.09:0.11)	0.06 (0.05:0.07)
Northern Africa	0 (0.00:0.01)	0.01 (0.00:0.01)
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.65 (0.61:0.69)	0.31 (0.28:0.34)
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.04 (0.03:0.05)	0.03 (0.02:0.05)
Caribbean	0.12 (0.11:0.14)	0.05 (0.05:0.07)
Latin America	0.03 (0.03:0.04)	0.03 (0.02:0.05)
Eastern Asia	0.01 (0.01:0.01)	0.01 (0.00:0.02)
Southern Asia	0.03 (0.03:0.04)	0.02 (0.01:0.03)
South-Eastern Asia (including Oceania)	0.04 (0.03:0.07)	0.03 (0.01:0.06)
Western Asia	0 (0.00:0.01)	0.01 (0.00:0.01)
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.02 (0.02:0.03)	0.02 (0.02:0.04)
Developed regions	0.03 (0.03:0.04)	0.03 (0.02:0.05)

HIV incidence rates (subregions of Africa)[c]

(Number of new HIV infections per year per 100 people aged 15 to 49 years)

	2001	*2012*
Central Africa	0.63 (0.56:0.72)	0.29 (0.24:0.35)
Eastern Africa	0.36 (0.34:0.39)	0.21 (0.18:0.23)
North Africa	0.01 (0.01:0.02)	0.01 (0.01:0.02)
Southern Africa	1.98 (1.86:2.08)	1.02 (0.94:1.1)
West Africa	0.41 (0.36:0.46)	0.16 (0.13:0.19)

(b) HIV prevalence among population aged 15 to 24 years[d]

(Percentage)

	1990		2001		2012	
	Estimated adult HIV prevalence (people aged 15 to 49)	*Women over 15 living with HIV*	*Estimated adult HIV prevalence (people aged 15 to 49)*	*Women over 15 living with HIV*	*Estimated adult HIV prevalence (people aged 15 to 49)*	*Women over 15 living with HIV*
World	0.3	43	0.8	50	0.8	50
Developing regions	0.3	48	0.9	52	0.9	53
Northern Africa	<0.1	63	<0.1	62	<0.1	45
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.1	53	5.6	57	4.5	58
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.4	29	0.5	33	0.5	34
Caribbean	1.1	48	1.3	52	1.0	53
Latin America	0.3	24	0.5	30	0.4	30
Eastern Asia	<0.1	25	<0.1	28	0.1	29
Eastern Asia excluding China	<0.1	30	<0.1	30	<0.1	30
Southern Asia	<0.1	28	0.3	35	0.2	38
Southern Asia excluding India	<0.1	21	<0.1	25	<0.1	29
South-Eastern Asia including Oceania	0.1	11	0.4	31	0.5	38
Western Asia	<0.1	28	<0.1	30	<0.1	37
Oceania	<0.1	43	0.6	54	0.5	56
Caucasus and Central Asia	<0.1	20	0.1	23	0.2	27
Developed regions	0.2	19	0.4	28	0.4	26
Least developed countries	1.6	52	2.5	56	2.0	57
Landlocked developing countries	2.6	53	4.1	57	2.9	57
Small island developing States	0.8	48	1.1	52	1.0	52

[a] "HIV prevalence among population aged 15 to 24 years" was chosen as a proxy indicator for the incidence rate when the indicators for the United Nations Millennium Declaration were developed. However, the estimated incidence rate among people aged 15 to 49 years is now available for all regions and from 60 countries. The HIV incidence rate is therefore presented here together with HIV prevalence data among people aged 15 to 49 years.

[b] Lower and upper bounds in parentheses.

[c] Based on the subregional classification adopted by the Economic Commission for Africa.

[d] Trend data for the indicator 6.1 are available from only 35 countries, almost all in sub-Saharan Africa, and are therefore not presented here.

Indicator 6.2

Condom use at last high-risk sex,[a] 2008-2013[b]

	Women		*Men*	
	Number of countries covered by the surveys	*Percentage who used a condom at last high-risk sex*	*Number of countries covered by the surveys*	*Percentage who used a condom at last high-risk sex*
Sub-Saharan Africa	36	37	28	57.4
Oceania	2	34.4	2	49.4
Southern Asia	2	22.2	2	37.1

[a] Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 24 years reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with a non-regular (non-marital and non-cohabiting) sexual partner in the past 12 months, among those who had such a partner in the past 12 months.

[b] Data were calculated on the basis of the most recent surveys carried out during the period specified.

Indicator 6.3

Proportion of population aged 15 to 24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS,[a] 2008-2013[b]

	Women		*Men*	
	Number of countries covered by the surveys	*Percentage who have comprehensive knowledge*	*Number of countries covered by the surveys*	*Percentage who have comprehensive knowledge*
Sub-Saharan Africa	40	26 7	31	35.7
Southern Asia	8	17.1	4	30.2
South-Eastern Asia	7	24.5		

[a] Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 24 years who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), reject two common local misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV.

[b] Data were calculated on the basis of the most recent surveys carried out during the period specified.

Indicator 6.4

Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10 to 14 years,[a] 2007-2012[b]

	Number of countries with data	*Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans*
Sub-Saharan Africa	36	0.91
Southern Asia	3	0.73

[a] Ratio of the current school attendance rate of children aged 10 to 14 years whose two biological parents have died to that of children aged 10 to 14 years whose two parents are still alive and who currently live with at least one biological parent.

[b] Data were calculated on the basis of the most recent surveys carried out during the period specified.

Target 6.B
Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it

Indicator 6.5

Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs[a]

(Percentage)

	2010	*2012*
World[b]	47	64
Developing regions	46	61
Northern Africa	31	42
Sub-Saharan Africa	46	63
Latin America and the Caribbean	60	75
Caribbean	51	70
Latin America	62	76
Eastern Asia	29	46
Southern Asia	39	48
Southern Asia excluding India	14	20
South-Eastern Asia including Oceania	49	56
Western Asia	31	37
Caucasus and Central Asia	22	39
Least developed countries	42	58
Landlocked developing countries	51	70
Small island developing States	49	68

[a] Antiretroviral treatment coverage among people with CD4 cell counts at or below 350 cells/mm.

[b] Including only low- and middle-income economies, as defined by the World Bank.

Target 6.C
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

Indicator 6.6
Incidence and death rates associated with malaria

(a) Incidence
(Number of new cases per 1,000 people)[a]

	2012
Northern Africa	–
Sub-Saharan Africa	237
Latin America and the Caribbean	12
Eastern Asia	<0.5
Southern Asia	28
South-Eastern Asia	34
Western Asia	30
Oceania	135
Caucasus and Central Asia	<0.5
Least developed countries	192
Landlocked developing countries	203
Small island developing States	81

(b) Deaths
(Number of deaths per 100,000 people)[a]

	2012
Northern Africa	0
Sub-Saharan Africa	78
Latin America and the Caribbean	1
Eastern Asia	0
Southern Asia	4
South-Eastern Asia	6
Western Asia	9
Oceania	37
Caucasus and Central Asia	0
Least developed countries	61
Landlocked developing countries	63
Small island developing States	23

[a] For populations at risk of malaria in malaria-endemic countries.

Indicator 6.7

Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets, 2008-2012[a]

(a) Total[b]

(Percentage)

Sub-Saharan Africa (36 countries)	36[a]

(b) By residence[b]

(Percentage)

	Urban	*Rural*
Sub-Saharan Africa (34 countries)	34	39

[a] Data were calculated on the basis of the most recent surveys carried out during the period specified.

[b] Calculation includes data available as at 16 June 2014.

Indicator 6.8

Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate antimalarial drugs, 2008-2012[a]

(a) Total[b]

(Percentage)

Sub-Saharan Africa (38 countries)	37

(b) By residence[b]

(Percentage)

	Urban	*Rural*
Sub-Saharan Africa (35 countries)	46	35

[a] Data were calculated on the basis of the most recent surveys carried out during the period specified.

[b] Calculation includes data available as at 16 June 2014.

Indicator 6.9

Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis

(a) Incidence

(Number of new cases per 100,000 people, including those who are living with HIV)[a]

	1990	*2002*	*2012*
World	147 (136:160)	147 (139:156)	122 (117:127)
Developing regions	180 (165:195)	174 (163:184)	143 (138:149)
Northern Africa	64 (55:74)	56 (49:62)	52 (45:58)
Sub-Saharan Africa	252 (197:306)	321 (267:375)	255 (236:274)
Latin America and the Caribbean	89 (76:103)	57 (53:61)	43 (40:46)
Caribbean	94 (68:120)	91 (78:104)	72 (62:82)
Latin America	89 (74:104)	54 (50:58)	41 (38:44)
Eastern Asia	157 (126:189)	106 (92:120)	80 (71:88)
Southern Asia	207 (178:235)	206 (189:222)	178 (164:191)
South-Eastern Asia	254 (217:292)	237 (215:259)	202 (184:219)
Western Asia	53 (47:59)	38 (35:41)	25 (24:27)
Oceania	245 (171:318)	266 (178:353)	264 (175:353)
Caucasus and Central Asia	132 (122:142)	291 (267:315)	100 (93:108)
Developed regions	29 (28:31)	38 (35:40)	24 (23:26)
Least developed countries	289 (256:322)	281 (258:304)	231 (218:243)
Landlocked developing countries	271 (231:311)	316 (278:355)	187 (171:202)
Small island developing States	112 (91:133)	120 (105:136)	112 (96:128)

(b) Prevalence

(Number of existing cases per 100,000 people, including those who are living with HIV)[a]

	1990	*2002*	*2012*
World	274 (249:302)	250 (225:278)	169 (149:190)
Developing regions	338 (306:370)	297 (266:328)	198 (174:222)
Northern Africa	118 (73:163)	85 (53:117)	81 (50:112)
Sub-Saharan Africa	423 (272:574)	398 (256:539)	308 (245:371)
Latin America and the Caribbean	159 (110:207)	83 (63:104)	61 (45:76)
Caribbean	175 (85:264)	136 (76:196)	103 (56:150)
Latin America	157 (105:210)	79 (58:101)	58 (41:74)
Eastern Asia	221 (206:236)	165 (143:187)	108 (93:123)
Southern Asia	455 (389:521)	412 (349:474)	255 (189:321)
South-Eastern Asia	573 (422:725)	487 (368:606)	316 (238:393)
Western Asia	77 (48:106)	53 (36:69)	34 (24:44)
Oceania	543 (214:873)	435 (134:736)	410 (104:715)
Caucasus and Central Asia	279 (198:360)	605 (428:783)	150 (106:193)
Developed regions	45 (35:54)	57 (40:74)	34 (23:44)
Least developed countries	545 (428:662)	449 (369:529)	343 (286:399)
Landlocked developing countries	386 (296:476)	404 (339:470)	220 (189:250)
Small island developing States	218 (140:296)	186 (125:247)	165 (107:223)

(c) Deaths

(Number of deaths per 100,000 people, excluding those who are living with HIV)[a]

	1990	*2002*	*2012*
World	25 (21:29)	21 (17:26)	13 (11:16)
Developing regions	31 (26:36)	25 (20:30)	16 (13:18)
Northern Africa	9.5 (7.3:12)	6.7 (4.1:9.4)	5.8 (2.9:8.7)
Sub-Saharan Africa	45 (26:64)	37 (19:56)	27 (19:34)
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.1 (7.3:11)	4.9 (4.2:5.6)	3 (2.6:3.4)
Caribbean	11 (2.5:20)	11 (4.2:19)	7.6 (3:12)
Latin America	8.9 (7.1:11)	4.4 (3.9:4.8)	2.6 (2.3:2.9)
Eastern Asia	18 (16:20)	7.3 (6.1:8.5)	3.4 (3.1:3.7)
Southern Asia	42 (28:55)	41 (28:53)	24 (17:32)
South-Eastern Asia	55 (34:75)	46 (29:62)	25 (18:33)
Western Asia	8.1 (4:12)	4.3 (2.5:6)	2.1 (0.91:3.2)
Oceania	59 (16:103)	39 (9.4:70)	40 (8.7:71)
Caucasus and Central Asia	9.7 (9.1:10)	20 (19:22)	5.3 (4.7:5.8)
Developed regions	3.1 (3.1:3.1)	4.7 (4.6:4.7)	2.7 (2.6:2.7)
Least developed countries	60 (43:76)	45 (34:57)	32 (25:39)
Landlocked developing countries	34 (23:46)	28 (21:35)	17 (13:20)
Small island developing States	18 (8.9:26)	16 (9.7:23)	14 (8.1:20)

[a] Lower and upper bounds in parentheses.

Indicator 6.10

Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course

(a) New cases detected under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS)

(DOTS smear-positive case detection rate: percentage)[a]

	1990	*2002*	*2012*
World	48 (44:52)	45 (42:47)	67 (65:70)
Developing regions	47 (43:51)	43 (41:46)	66 (64:69)
Northern Africa	57 (50:67)	79 (71:89)	73 (65:84)
Sub-Saharan Africa	32 (26:41)	45 (39:54)	58 (54:63)
Latin America and the Caribbean	55 (47:66)	71 (66:76)	79 (74:86)
Caribbean	11 (9:16)	50 (44:58)	74 (65:86)
Latin America	55 (47:66)	74 (68:80)	79 (74:86)
Eastern Asia	23 (19:29)	38 (33:43)	89 (80:99)
Southern Asia	71 (63:83)	41 (38:44)	59 (55:64)
South-Eastern Asia	46 (40:54)	41 (37:45)	75 (69:82)
Western Asia	81 (72:92)	81 (75:88)	78 (73:83)
Oceania	25 (20:36)	55 (42:82)	82 (61:120)
Caucasus and Central Asia	37 (34:40)	35 (32:38)	70 (65:76)
Developed regions	78 (75:82)	73 (68:79)	81 (75:87)
Least developed countries	24 (21:27)	40 (37:44)	57 (54:61)
Landlocked developing countries	34 (30:40)	45 (40:51)	62 (58:68)
Small island developing States	21 (18:26)	54 (48:62)	75 (66:88)

[a] Lower and upper bounds in parentheses.

(b) Patients successfully treated under directly observed treatment short course
(Percentage)

	1994	*2000*	*2011*
World	75	69	87
Developing regions	75	69	87
Northern Africa	80	88	84
Sub-Saharan Africa	60	71	82
Latin America and the Caribbean	65	76	78
Caribbean	74	72	84
Latin America	65	77	77
Eastern Asia	88	92	95
South Asia	74	42	89
South-Eastern Asia	82	86	89
Western Asia	72	77	84
Oceania	61	76	73
Caucasus and Central Asia	73[a]	79	74
Developed regions	68	66	63
Least developed countries	66	77	85
Landlocked developing countries	57	75	83
Small island developing States	67	73	82

[a] 1995 data.

Goal 7
Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 7.A
Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

Indicator 7.1
Proportion of land area covered by forest
(Percentage)

	1990	*2000*	*2010*
World	32.0	31.4	31.0
Developing regions	29.4	28.2	27.6
Northern Africa	1.4	1.4	1.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	31.2	29.5	28.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	52.0	49.6	47.4
Caribbean	25.8	28.1	30.3
Latin America	52.3	49.9	47.6
Eastern Asia	16.4	18.0	20.5
Eastern Asia excluding China	15.2	14.0	12.8
Southern Asia	14.1	14.1	14.5
Southern Asia excluding India	7.8	7.3	7.1
South-Eastern Asia	56.9	51.3	49.3
Western Asia	2.8	2.9	3.3
Oceania	67.5	65.1	62.5
Caucasus and Central Asia	3.9	3.9	3.9
Developed regions	36.3	36.6	36.7
Least developed countries	32.7	31.0	29.6
Landlocked developing countries	19.3	18.2	17.1
Small island developing States	64.6	63.7	62.7

Note: The latest available update was in July 2010.

Indicator 7.2

Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita and per $1 GDP (PPP)

(a) Total[a]

(Millions of tons)

	1990	*2000*	*2005*	*2010*
World	21 550	23 841	27 852	31 387
Developing regions	6 727	9 936	13 525	17 791
Northern Africa	229	330	395	464
Sub-Saharan Africa	462	554	635	711
Latin America and the Caribbean	1 006	1 330	1 491	1 701
Caribbean	84	99	105	137
Latin America	922	1 231	1 386	1 564
Eastern Asia	2 991	3 979	6 387	8 975
Eastern Asia excluding China	531	574	597	688
Southern Asia	993	1 709	2 072	2 824
Southern Asia excluding India	303	522	661	815
South-Eastern Asia	423	774	1 000	1 216
Western Asia	615	926	1 149	1 418
Oceania	6	7	11	11
Caucasus and Central Asia[b]	0	327	386	472
Developed regions	14 824	13 904	14 327	13 596
Least developed countries	61	111	157	213
Landlocked developing countries	50	398	458	563
Small island developing States	139	160	151	168
Annex I countries[c,d,e]	14 986	14 436	14 917	14 158

(b) Per capita

(Tons)

	1990	*2000*	*2005*	*2010*
World	4.08	3.91	4.30	4.57
Developing regions	1.66	2.03	2.57	3.16
Northern Africa	1.91	2.33	2.57	2.80
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.91	0.83	0.84	0.83
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.29	2.57	2.70	2.90
Caribbean	2.76	2.87	2.88	3.63
Latin America	2.26	2.55	2.68	2.85
Eastern Asia	2.46	2.95	4.60	6.30
Eastern Asia excluding China	7.42	7.31	7.40	8.30
Southern Asia	0.83	1.17	1.31	1.66
Southern Asia excluding India	0.94	1.28	1.49	1.70
South-Eastern Asia	0.95	1.48	1.79	2.05
Western Asia	4.85	5.73	6.32	6.85
Oceania	1.00	0.96	1.25	1.09
Caucasus and Central Asia[b]	7.33	4.59	5.25	6.10

	1990	2000	2005	2010
Developed regions	12.37	11.67	11.79	10.90
Least developed countries	0.12	0.17	0.21	0.26
Landlocked developing countries	0.26	1.21	1.25	1.37
Small island developing States	3.20	3.15	2.74	2.85
Annex I countries[c,d,e]	12.76	11.75	11.88	11.02

(c) Per $1 GDP (2005 United States dollars (PPP))

(Kilograms)

	1990	2000	2005	2010
World	0.60	0.50	0.49	0.47
Developing regions	0.63	0.59	0.61	0.58
Northern Africa	0.43	0.49	0.48	0.43
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.55	0.53	0.47	0.41
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.28
Caribbean	0.54	0.52	0.48	0.55
Latin America	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.27
Eastern Asia	1.45	0.87	0.94	0.83
Eastern Asia excluding China	0.45	0.45	0.38	0.37
Southern Asia	0.58	0.61	0.55	0.49
Southern Asia excluding India	0.46	0.54	0.52	0.30
South-Eastern Asia	0.41	0.46	0.46	0.44
Western Asia	0.49	0.55	0.56	0.57
Oceania	0.29	0.26	0.37	0.24
Caucasus and Central Asia[b]	2.31	1.72	1.32	1.09
Developed regions	0.58	0.45	0.41	0.37
Least developed countries	0.14	0.19	0.20	0.20
Landlocked developing countries	0.20	0.91	0.74	0.64
Small island developing States	0.54	0.39	0.30	0.23
Annex I countries[c,d,e]	0.59	0.46	0.43	0.38

Note: The latest available update was in July 2013.

[a] Total carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuels (expressed in millions of tons) include emissions from solid fuel consumption, liquid fuel consumption, gas fuel consumption, cement production and gas flaring (Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center).

[b] The 1990 column shows 1992 data.

[c] Including all annex I countries that report under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Countries that are not listed in annex I do not have annual reporting obligations.

[d] National reporting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change that follows the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change guidelines is based on national emission inventories and covers all sources of anthropogenic carbon dioxide emissions. It can be calculated as the sum of emissions for the sectors of energy, industrial processes, agriculture and waste.

[e] Excluding emissions and removals from land use, land-use change and forestry.

Indicator 7.3

Consumption of ozone-depleting substances

(Consumption of all ozone-depleting substances in tons of ozone-depletion potential)

	1986	*1990*[a]	*2000*	*2012*
World	1 774 954	1 211 193	263 241	44 167
Developing regions	285 496	241 670	209 605	41 023
Northern Africa	14 214	6 203	8 129	963
Sub-Saharan Africa	36 408	23 451	9 597	1 677
Latin America and the Caribbean	78 663	76 048	31 104	5 166
Caribbean	2 216	2 177	1 669	165
Latin America	76 448	73 871	29 435	5 002
Eastern Asia	103 445	103 217	105 762	23 702
Eastern Asia excluding China	25 436	12 904	14 885	2 180
Southern Asia	13 473	3 338	28 161	2 448
Southern Asia excluding India	6 159	3 338	9 466	810
South-Eastern Asia	17 926	21 108	16 831	2 902
Western Asia	21 254	8 258	9 891	4 144
Oceania	113	47	129	20
Caucasus and Central Asia	11 607	2 738	928	51
Developed regions	1 477 850	241 670	262 313	3 094
Least developed countries	3 551	1 458	4 812	665
Landlocked developing countries	14 616	3 354	2 395	266
Small island developing States	9 419	7 162	2 147	375

[a] For years prior to the entry into force of the reporting requirement for a group of substances, missing country consumption values have been estimated at the base-year level. This applies to substances in annexes B, C and E to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, which entered into force in 1992, 1992 and 1994, respectively.

Indicator 7.4

Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits

(Percentage)

	1990	*2000*	*2009*
Non-fully exploited	31.3	25.4	12.7
Fully exploited	50.0	47.2	57.4
Overexploited	18.6	27.4	29.9

Indicator 7.5
Proportion of total water resources used[a]
(Percentage)

	around 2008
World	8.8
Developing regions	9.6
Northern Africa	79.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.2
Caribbean	14.4
Latin America	2.1
Eastern Asia	19.8
Eastern Asia excluding China	20.8
Southern Asia	47.5
Southern Asia excluding India	53.5
South-Eastern Asia	7.7
Western Asia	54.1
Oceania	0.06
Caucasus and Central Asia	49.6
Developed regions	7.3
Least developed countries	4.1
Landlocked developing countries	11.2
Small island developing States	1.4

Note: The latest available update was in July 2013.
[a] Defined as surface water and groundwater withdrawal as a percentage of total actual renewable water resources.

Target 7.B
Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss

Indicator 7.6
Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected

(a) Terrestrial and marine[a,b]
(Percentage of total territorial area)

	1990	*2000*	*2012*
World[c]	8.3	11.3	14.0
Developing regions	7.8	10.5	13.8
Northern Africa	2.9	3.7	6.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	10.7	11.5	15.2

	1990	2000	2012
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.7	13.9	20.3
Caribbean	3.2	4.0	5.9
Latin America	8.9	14.3	20.9
Eastern Asia	11.5	14.4	15.4
Eastern Asia excluding China	3.9	11.5	11.9
Southern Asia	5.1	5.7	6.1
Southern Asia excluding India	5.5	6.4	7.1
South-Eastern Asia	4.4	6.9	9.4
Western Asia	3.7	14.4	14.7
Oceania	0.6	1.3	4.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	2.8	3.0	3.6
Developed regions	9.1	12.3	14.0
Least developed countries	9.0	9.7	12.4
Landlocked developing countries	9.0	11.3	13.6
Small island developing States	1.3	2.8	5.1

(b) Terrestrial[a,b]

(Percentage of total surface area)

	1990	2000	2012
World[c]	8.9	11.9	14.6
Developing regions	8.6	11.6	14.9
Northern Africa	3.0	3.7	6.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.0	11.8	15.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.0	14.4	21.2
Caribbean	9.2	10.0	13.5
Latin America	9.0	14.5	21.3
Eastern Asia	12.0	14.9	16.0
Eastern Asia excluding China	4.0	12.2	12.6
Southern Asia	5.4	6.0	6.5
Southern Asia excluding India	5.9	6.9	7.5
South-Eastern Asia	8.4	12.6	14.1
Western Asia	4.0	15.5	15.7
Oceania	2.0	3.1	5.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	2.8	3.0	3.6
Developed regions	9.2	12.4	14.0
Least developed countries	9.5	10.2	12.9
Landlocked developing countries	9.0	11.3	13.6
Small island developing States	3.7	6.5	8.7

(c) Marine[a,b]

(Percentage of total territorial waters)

	1990	2000	2012
World[c]	4.6	6.8	9.7
Developing regions	1.6	3.0	5.9
Northern Africa	2.3	3.7	6.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.5	3.3	7.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.8	9.3	11.9
Caribbean	0.9	1.8	3.0
Latin America	7.7	12.3	15.4
Eastern Asia	0.8	1.4	1.8
Eastern Asia excluding China	2.1	2.1	2.4
Southern Asia	1.0	1.4	1.6
Southern Asia excluding India	0.6	1.1	1.7
South-Eastern Asia	0.5	1.2	4.8
Western Asia	0.7	2.1	3.3
Oceania	0.2	0.8	3.7
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.2	0.9	0.9
Developed regions	8.3	11.8	13.9
Least developed countries	0.9	2.1	4.8
Landlocked developing countries[d]	0.0	0.0	0.0
Small island developing States	0.4	1.3	3.6

Note: The latest available update was in July 2013.

[a] Differences in figures when compared with the statistical annex of previous Millennium Development Goals reports are due to new available data, revised methodologies and revised regional groupings.

[b] Protected areas whose year of establishment is unknown are included in all years.

[c] Including territories that are not considered in the calculations of developed and developing region aggregates.

[d] Excluding territorial water claims within inland seas by some landlocked developing countries.

Indicator 7.7

Proportion of species threatened with extinction[a]

(Percentage of species not expected to become extinct in the near future)

	1988	1990	2000	2012
World	92.1	92.1	91.7	91.3
Developing regions	92.4	92.4	92.1	91.7
Northern Africa	98.0	98.0	97.5	96.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	93.6	93.6	93.4	93.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	93.0	93.0	92.9	92.1
Eastern Asia	96.1	96.1	95.9	95.6
Southern Asia	95.8	95.8	95.5	95.2
South-Eastern Asia	93.2	93.2	92.4	92.4
Western Asia	97.8	97.7	97.3	96.8
Oceania	91.6	91.6	91.3	91.2

	1988	1990	2000	2012
Caucasus and Central Asia	98.1	98.1	97.7	97.1
Developed regions	93.9	93.9	93.6	93.1

[a] Red List Index of species survival for vertebrates (mammals, birds and amphibians). The Red List Index is an index of the proportion of species expected to remain extant in the near future without additional conservation action, ranging from 1.0 (equivalent to all species being categorized as "of least concern" on the International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List) to zero (equivalent to all species having become extinct).

Target 7.C
Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

Indicator 7.8

Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source

(Percentage)

	1990			2012		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
World	76	95	62	89	96	82
Developing regions	70	92	58	87	95	80
Northern Africa	87	94	80	92	95	89
Sub-Saharan Africa	48	83	35	64	85	53
Latin America and the Caribbean	85	94	63	94	97	82
Eastern Asia	68	97	56	92	98	85
Eastern Asia excluding China	76	93	69	88	94	85
Southern Asia	72	90	65	91	96	89
Southern Asia excluding India	90	97	73	98	99	91
South-Eastern Asia	71	90	62	89	94	85
Western Asia	85	95	69	91	96	79
Oceania	50	92	37	56	94	45
Caucasus and Central Asia	87	96	78	86	96	78
Developed regions	98	99	94	99	100	98

Indicator 7.9
Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility
(Percentage)

	1990			2012		
	Total	*Urban*	*Rural*	*Total*	*Urban*	*Rural*
World	49	76	28	64	80	47
Developing regions	36	64	21	57	73	43
Northern Africa	72	92	54	91	95	87
Sub-Saharan Africa	24	41	18	30	41	23
Latin America and the Caribbean	67	80	37	82	87	63
Eastern Asia	27	53	16	67	76	57
Eastern Asia excluding China	38	68	25	57	73	49
Southern Asia	23	55	12	42	64	31
Southern Asia excluding India	77	83	62	91	93	83
South-Eastern Asia	47	69	37	71	80	63
Western Asia	80	94	59	89	96	73
Oceania	35	75	22	35	76	24
Caucasus and Central Asia	91	96	86	95	96	95
Developed regions	95	97	90	96	97	92

Target 7.D
By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

Indicator 7.10
Proportion of urban population living in slums[a]
(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2012
Developing regions	46.2	39.3	32.7
Northern Africa	34.4	20.3	13.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	70.0	65.0	61.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	33.7	29.2	23.5
Eastern Asia	43.7	37.4	28.2
Southern Asia	57.2	45.8	35.0
South-Eastern Asia	49.5	39.6	31.0
Western Asia	22.5	20.6	24.6
Oceania[b]	24.1	24.1	24.1

[a] Represented by the urban population living in households with at least one of the following four characteristics: lack of access to improved drinking water; lack of access to improved sanitation; overcrowding (three or more persons per room); and dwellings made of non-durable material. Half of the urban dwellers using pit latrines are considered to be using improved sanitation.

[b] Trend data are not available for Oceania.

Goal 8
Develop a global partnership for development

Target 8.A
Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system

Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction — both nationally and internationally.

Target 8.B
Address the special needs of the least developed countries

Includes: tariff- and quota-free access for least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous official development assistance (ODA) for countries committed to poverty reduction.

Target 8.C
Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)

Target 8.D
Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term

Official development assistance

Indicator 8.1
Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as a percentage of Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) donors' gross national income

(a) Annual total assistance[a]

(Billions of current United States dollars)

	1990	*2000*	*2005*	*2007*	*2009*	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*[b]
All developing countries	52.8	54.0	108.3	104.9	120.6	134.7	133.7	126.9
Least developed countries	15.1	13.8	26.0	32.4	37.6	44.8	40.5	–

(b) Share of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income

(Percentage)

	1990	*2002*	*2005*	*2007*	*2009*	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*[b]
All developing countries	0.32	0.22	0.32	0.27	0.31	0.31	0.29	0.30
Least developed countries	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.09	–

[a] Including non-ODA debt forgiveness but excluding forgiveness of debt for military purposes.

[b] Preliminary data.

Indicator 8.2

Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)

	2000	*2002*	*2004*	*2006*	*2008*	*2010*	*2012*
Percentage of bilateral, sector-allocable aid	15.5	17.3	15.9	20.0	18.2	16.4	18.2
In billions of United States dollars	4.3	4.9	7.7	11.5	14.9	14.5	14.2

Indicator 8.3

Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied[a]

	1990	*2003*	*2005*	*2007*	*2009*	*2011*	*2012*
Percentage of aid that is untied	67.6	91.1	91.4	83.9	84.5	84.4	85.8
In billions of United States dollars	16.3	30.1	49.0	60.3	71.3	65.1	66.0

[a] Excluding technical cooperation and administrative costs as well as ODA for which the tying status is not reported. The percentage of bilateral ODA, excluding technical cooperation and administrative costs, with reported tying status was 99.6 per cent in 2008. In 2011, in-donor refugee costs are also excluded from the tying status reporting.

Indicator 8.4

ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes

	1990	*2003*	*2005*	*2007*	*2009*	*2011*	*2012*
Percentage of recipients' gross national incomes	10.2	8.2	7.0	5.9	6.0	4.6	3.2
In billions of United States dollars	7.0	12.2	15.1	19.9	25.0	26.9	27.0

Indicator 8.5

ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes

	1990	*2003*	*2005*	*2007*	*2009*	*2011*	*2012*
Percentage of recipients' gross national incomes	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.8	3.1	3.9	3.3
In billions of United States dollars	2.1	1.8	2.5	3.3	4.2	5.3	4.7

Market access

Indicator 8.6

Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty

(Percentage)

	1996	*2000*	*2005*	*2007*	*2012*
(a) Excluding arms					
Developing countries[a]	52	62	75	81	83
of which, preferential[b]	17	15	18	17	16
Northern Africa	52	57	97	97	98
Sub-Saharan Africa	78	80	93	96	98
Latin America and the Caribbean	66	75	93	94	95
Eastern Asia	35	52	62	67	69
Southern Asia	47	48	58	72	73
South-Eastern Asia	59	75	77	80	82
Western Asia	34	39	66	96	97
Oceania	85	83	89	91	95
Caucasus and Central Asia	91	84	94	94	99
Least developed countries	68	76	83	89	90
of which, preferential[b]	29	42	28	27	33
(b) Excluding arms and oil					
Developing countries[a]	54	65	75	77	80
of which, preferential[b]	19	17	21	20	20
Northern Africa	20	26	95	95	96
Sub-Saharan Africa	88	83	91	93	97
Latin America and the Caribbean	73	81	93	93	94
Eastern Asia	35	52	62	67	69
Southern Asia	41	46	58	63	70
South-Eastern Asia	60	76	77	79	81
Western Asia	35	44	87	93	92
Oceania	82	79	87	89	94
Caucasus and Central Asia	90	69	84	82	90

	1996	2000	2005	2007	2012
Least developed countries	78	70	80	80	84
of which, preferential[b]	35	35	49	52	54

[a] Including least developed countries.

[b] The true preference margin is calculated by subtracting from the total duty-free access all products receiving duty-free treatment under the most-favoured-nation regime. The indicators are based on the best available treatment, including regional and preferential agreements.

Indicator 8.7

Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries

(Percentage)

	1996	2000	2005	2012
(a) Agricultural goods				
Developing countries	11.5	10.8	8.4	7.9
Northern Africa	6.6	7.3	7.2	6.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.4	6.2	6.2	3.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.0	10.3	9.7	8.4
Eastern Asia	9.3	9.5	10.7	9.9
Southern Asia	5.4	5.3	4.5	4.5
South-Eastern Asia	11.3	10.1	9.1	8.7
Western Asia	8.2	7.5	5.0	5.2
Oceania	11.5	9.4	8.7	3.5
Caucasus and Central Asia	4.7	3.8	3.4	3.0
Least developed countries	3.8	3.6	3.0	0.9
(b) Textiles				
Developing countries	2.0	1.4	1.1	0.9
Northern Africa	8.0	7.2	4.4	3.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.9	3.4	2.9	2.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.7	3.5	1.5	1.2
Eastern Asia	7.3	6.6	5.8	5.5
Southern Asia	7.1	6.5	6.1	5.5
South-Eastern Asia	9.1	8.4	6.0	5.3
Western Asia	9.1	8.2	4.6	4.4
Oceania	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.9
Caucasus and Central Asia	7.3	6.3	5.8	5.6
Least developed countries	4.6	4.1	3.2	3.1
(c) Clothing				
Developing countries	10.4	9.2	8.8	7.7
Northern Africa	11.9	11.1	8.0	5.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.5	7.9	1.6	2.6

	1996	2000	2005	2012
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.8	7.8	1.3	1.3
Eastern Asia	12.0	11.5	11.0	10.7
Southern Asia	10.2	9.6	8.6	8.5
South-Eastern Asia	14.2	13.5	10.5	9.2
Western Asia	12.6	11.8	8.5	8.2
Oceania	8.8	8.3	8.4	8.8
Caucasus and Central Asia	12.9	11.8	11.5	10.7
Least developed countries	8.2	7.8	6.4	6.7

Indicator 8.8

Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product

	1990	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2012
As percentage of OECD countries' GDP	2.37	1.06	1.04	0.88	0.95	0.96	0.94
In billions of United States dollars	325	338	368	347	376	409	415

Indicator 8.9

Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity[a]

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2012
Trade policy and regulations and trade-related adjustment[b]	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8
Economic infrastructure	21.5	14.8	17.2	13.6	15.1	16.2	19.3
Building productive capacity	16.0	13.4	12.8	13.3	12.8	14.2	13.7
Total aid for trade	**38.5**	**29.0**	**30.7**	**27.7**	**28.8**	**31.2**	**33.8**

[a] Worldwide aid-for-trade proxies as a percentage of bilateral sector-allocable ODA.

[b] Reporting of trade-related adjustment data started in 2007. Only Canada and the European Commission reported.

Debt sustainability

Indicator 8.10

Total number of countries that have reached their heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)

	2000[a]	*2012*[b]
Reached completion point	1	35
Reached decision point but not completion point	21	1
Yet to be considered for decision point	12	3
Total eligible countries	**34**	**39**

[a] Data for 2000 show the status at the end of the year.

[b] Including only heavily indebted poor countries as at 2012. Data for 2012 show the status at the end of August 2013.

Indicator 8.11

Debt relief committed under heavily indebted poor countries and multilateral debt relief initiatives[a]

(Billions of United States dollars, cumulative)

	2000	*2012*
To countries that reached decision or completion point	32	95

[a] Expressed in net present value terms at the end of 2012. Commitment status as at December 2012.

Indicator 8.12

Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services[a]

	1990	*2000*	*2009*	*2010*	*2012*
Developing regions	19.4	12.0	3.8	3.0	3.1
Northern Africa	39.8	15.3	4.8	4.4	4.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	17.6	9.5	3.3	2.4	3.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	20.6	20.8	8.0	6.7	6.6
Caribbean	17.0	8.0	18.0	13.8	12.3
Latin America	20.7	21.3	7.8	6.6	6.5
Eastern Asia	10.6	4.9	0.6	0.6	0.4
Eastern Asia excluding China	–	6.5	4.1	4.3	2.7
Southern Asia	17.6	13.8	3.6	2.8	3.0
Southern Asia excluding India	9.3	11.5	9.4	8.4	9.9
South-Eastern Asia	16.7	6.5	4.1	3.1	2.5
Western Asia	27.8	16.1	8.7	8.0	6.6
Oceania	14.0	6.0	1.9	1.5	1.8
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	8.6	1.1	1.1	1.1

	1990	2000	2009	2010	2012
Least developed countries	16.8	11.5	5.1	3.8	5.0
Landlocked developing countries	14.3	8.9	1.9	1.6	1.7
Small island developing States	13.9	8.8	10.1	6.6	8.2

[a] Including countries reporting to the World Bank Debtor Reporting System. Aggregates are based on available data and for some years might exclude countries that do not have data on exports of goods and services and net income from abroad.

Target 8.E
In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries

Indicator 8.13
Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis

No global or regional data are available.

Target 8.F
In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

Indicator 8.14
Fixed-telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants

	1995	2000	2012
World	12.0	16.0	16.7
Developing regions	4.1	7.9	11.1
Northern Africa	4.5	7.2	10.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.1	1.4	1.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.0	14.5	18.0
Caribbean	9.0	11.3	10.4
Latin America	9.0	14.8	18.5
Eastern Asia	5.4	13.6	22.2
Eastern Asia excluding China	33.0	43.1	48.3
Southern Asia	1.5	3.2	4.1
Southern Asia excluding India	2.2	3.5	8.1
South-Eastern Asia	2.9	4.8	10.9
Western Asia	13.2	17.2	14.5
Oceania	4.7	5.2	5.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	9.0	8.9	14.2
Developed regions	42.8	49.2	42.4
Least developed countries	0.3	0.5	1.0
Landlocked developing countries	2.7	2.8	3.8
Small island developing States	10.3	13.0	11.8

Indicator 8.15
Mobile-cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants

	1995	*2000*	*2012*
World	1.6	12.1	89.3
Developing regions	0.4	5.4	82.6
Northern Africa	<0.1	2.8	116.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.1	1.7	59.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.8	12.1	109.1
Caribbean	1.2	7.5	63.6
Latin America	0.8	12.5	112.4
Eastern Asia	0.5	9.8	82.1
Eastern Asia excluding China	3.4	50.2	98.7
Southern Asia	<0.1	0.4	69.2
Southern Asia excluding India	<0.1	0.5	67.5
South-Eastern Asia	0.7	4.2	111.8
Western Asia	0.6	13.1	101.5
Oceania	0.2	2.4	47.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	<0.1	1.3	107.3
Developed regions	6.4	39.8	120.3
Least developed countries	<0.1[a]	0.3	48.6
Landlocked developing countries	<0.1	1.1	59.4
Small island developing States	1.5	11.0	70.3

[a] 1996 data.

Indicator 8.16
Internet users per 100 inhabitants

	1995	*2000*	*2012*
World	0.8	6.6	35.5
Developing regions	<0.1	2.1	27.3
Northern Africa	<0.1	0.7	38.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.1	0.5	14.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.1	3.9	43.4
Caribbean	<0.1	2.9	32.8
Latin America	0.1	4.0	44.2
Eastern Asia	<0.1	3.7	43.6
Eastern Asia excluding China	1.1	28.6	60.4
Southern Asia	<0.1	0.5	12.3
Southern Asia excluding India	<0.1[a]	0.3	11.5
South-Eastern Asia	<0.1	2.4	24.9
Western Asia	<0.1	3.1	38.6

	1995	*2000*	*2012*
Oceania	<0.1	1.8	10.3
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	0.5	37.5
Developed regions	3.2	25.1	73.2
Least developed countries	<0.1[b]	<0.1	6.3
Landlocked developing countries	<0.1[a]	0.3	13.3
Small island developing States	0.4	5.2	31.2

[a] 1996 data.
[b] 1998 data.

Sources: Inter-agency and Expert Group on Millennium Development Goal Indicators and Millennium Development Goal Indicators website (http://mdgs.un.org).

Notes: Except where indicated, regional groupings are based on United Nations geographical regions, with some modifications necessary to create, to the extent possible, homogeneous groups of countries for analysis and presentation. The regional composition adopted for the 2014 reporting on Millennium Development Goal indicators is available at http://mdgs.un.org, under "Data / Regional groupings".

Where shown, the expression "developed regions" comprises Europe (except the Commonwealth of Independent States), Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and the United States. The expression always includes transition countries in Europe.

For some Millennium Development Goal indicators, data are presented separately for smaller subregions in Africa, based on the classification adopted by the Economic Commission for Africa.

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